The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1896. NO. 46

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	)	.....	11.25	.....	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	Dly*
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown	...	9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown	....	9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12 25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9 10	.....
Tyrone	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona	7 40	1.45	3.10	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A M.	A. M.	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc.	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Pass. No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a, m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 00	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltlick	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M.	4 35
					2 35	
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	6 45	5 15

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF UNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fou th St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

The New Hand.

"If any man have a quarrel against any; even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye."—Col. iii. 13.

He was a new hand on at the pit and the old hands viewed him with dislike and distrust. The master had no business to take on an outsider, so they thought, and, above all to put him in the place of one of the regular hands.

The week before, Jim Davies had been discharged for drunkenness. He had been employed at the pit since quite a little lad, and for this reason the master had born with him as long as possible, but Jim was incorrigible. Day after day he came to his work, either stupid and muddled from the last night's carouse, or reeling along from the effects of that morning's draught. The master had warned him frequently what the consequences of persisting in such conduct would be.

"If not for your own sake, Davies, still for the sake of the men who work with you. I can't put up with it any longer," he had said; "it isn't safe to trust a man in your with the lives of others. Remember, now, the next time you come to your work the worse for liquor, you will be discharged."

This threat had the effect of keeping Jim out of the public house for a full week. He knew what it meant to him to be discharged, and without a character, too. He had a wife and little ones at home, and though but a small portion of his earnings was handed over to the poor, overworked woman, still the little he gave her helped to keep the wretched home together, and no wage and no character meant no liquor for himself, and starvation for the whole family. And so, as I said, for a whole week Jim kept sober, then he broke out again as bad as ever, and was discharged.

Two days previously Charles Evans, a quiet, decent-looking man, had applied to the master for work, bringing an excellent testimonial with him from his last master. He had had a bad illness all the previous winter, which had prevented his going to his work and his place had been filled up, so that when he recovered he was obliged to seek work in a fresh district. And so, when Jim was discharged, Charles Evans was taken on.

Now Jim's fellow-workmen had known perfectly well that it was unsafe to allow such a man as he was about the pit, and they had frequently grumbled at and quarrelled with Jim himself for coming to work in the state he did, yet, no sooner was he discharged than they, one and all, began to feel aggrieved on his behalf, and resented the intrusion of the new hand.

What did not tend to prepossess them in his favour was that he wore, neatly sown on the breast of his coat, a tiny piece of blue ribbon. Now though with the one exception of Jim Davies these honest miners would have scorned to come to their work the worse for drink, still they all "took their glass," as they called it, when work was over, and would, no doubt, have been astonished had anyone told them what those nightly glasses amounted to at the end of the year, and what a goodly sum they might have had to lay by for a rainy day, could they only have been persuaded to forego those drinks and place the cost of them in the Savings Bank.

Well as I said before, Charles Evans was looked at askance, and the men decided to have nothing to do with him; he was an intruder, and should be made to feel such. He soon proved himself an efficient workman, and the men who had been obliged to do half of Davies work for him often found that, not only did Evans get through his own work, well, but was always willing to lend a helping hand to others. Still the men would not give in, and poor Evans had but a sorry time of it. He felt himself shunned by his companions, and that for no fault of his own.

By degrees, however, his influence began to be felt; the men avoided him, and so he turned to the boys for companionship, and they were not proof against his cheery words and substantial help, and soon learned to come to him in every difficulty.

Then, after a time, the men heard from their sons of the quiet, unobstrusive manner in which he performed many a kind action. Tommy Jones' mother died, and little Tommy, who was now an orphan, soon afterwards became an inmate of the Evans home.

"I've so many youngsters of my own," said Evans, "that one more won't make any difference, and you can look after the baby for mother whilst she's at work, and when you're a bit older, lad, you shall pay me for your board."

Tommy told rare tales to the other boys of the delights of living in the Evans' family, and sometimes the pit boys would get an invitation from Evans to come home to tea with him.

"And we do have prime times," they would say; "he ain't never too tired to have a game with us, and he tells such fine tales, and he ain't a bit sanctimonious then. But, before we're coming away, he'll ask us to be quiet awhile, and he offers up a prayer, and then we sing a hymn—such nice tunes, too—and he says we may as well sing songs to God's praise when we're at work in the pit, as sing things that ain't got no sense in them."

So by degrees, in spite of their avoidance of Evans, the men began to know him better and to respect him. Still they were not going to give in all at once.

Then a sad thing happened. One dark night as Evans was hurrying home he met Davies. The latter had always looked upon Evans as the sole cause of his misfortunes, totally ignoring the fact that it was his own disgraceful conduct that had led to his dismissal. So on meeting his enemy, as he thought him, he stopped, and, facing him, began to load him with every vile name he could think of.

"You meam skunk," he cried, "coming and taking the bread out of an honest working man's mouth."

"Come, come, Davies," said Evans "you're drunk again; you don't know what you're saying."

"Oh, don't I?" growled Davies, "then I know what I'm doing. I'll soon put an end to you, you canting hypocritical thief you, that that."

He made a lounge at Evans, who, stepping aside to avoid the blow, suddenly felt the ground give way and the next instant disappeared from sight. He had fallen over the edge of an old disused shaft.

Davies came to his senses with a start, for he thought Evans must be killed. He hurried away to fetch help, and simply stated that Evans had fallen into the old shaft. Help came quickly, and he was soon raised to the mouth of the shaft and carried home. The doctor was fetched, and pronounced him terribly shaken and bruised, and his leg broken.

"It will be a long time, my man, before you are fit for work again," said he. "How did you come to have such an accident? Been having a glass or two I suppose!"

"No, sir," said Mrs. Evans quickly, "my good man don't drink: he wears the blue ribbon, and so do I."

Evans said nothing, and neither then nor at any future time did he tell anyone the real cause of the accident.

It was a busy time at the pit just then, and Davies, promising earnestly to turn over a new leaf, the master dicided to give him another trial and take him on in Evans' place.

Then the men began to find the difference, and to miss the quiet, steady man they had shunned. Davies kept pretty steady for a time, and then began his old tricks again. Evans had just recovered from his tedious illness, when one day an explosion occurred at the pit.

Amongst the first to arrive at the pit's mouth was Evans, and as soon as it was possible to descend into the pit to bring up the poor sufferers from below, he stepped into the cage.

Time after time the cage decended and ascended, nearly each time bringing some wounded and suffering man amongst those who had escaped unhurt. As it ascended for the last time, the men started as they saw Evans supporting with the tenderest care, his old enemy Davies, the man who had never given him a good word, and who, though they did not know it, would have been the cause of his death had not God mercifully interposed.

Evans helped to carry poor Davies, who was fearfully injured, to his home, and, indeed, spent the whole of the following night by the bedside of the erring man, striving with the utmost patience to soothe his anguish and calm his terror.

Davies believed himself to be dying, and now turned to the man he had so wronged for comfort in his distress.

"What shall I do—what shall I do?" he moaned; "I ain't fit to die. I were nearly the death of you; and, oh, Evans, come nearer—it were all along o' me that the explosion took place. I were drunk, as usual, and I opened my lamp, I did. No one knows but you, and you won't split on me, will you? The chaps 'ud never forgive me."

Evans promised to keep the secret and so calmed and soothed poor Davies that towards morning he fell asleep, and when the doctor came he announced that his life might be spared.

"He has so ruined his constitution with drink that it will go hard with him; still, with careful nursing and nourishing food, he may pull through.

And careful nursing he had too, for Mrs. Evans, in spite of her large family, found time to run in and help her neighbour and sit with Davies whilst the wife got a wink of of sleep, and she made such appetizing little dishes for the invalid that he ate them with a relish when he turned from coarser food, and Evans himself would come in and have a talk with him when-ever he could spare a moment from his work.

And so at last Davies recovered, and was once more a sound and healthy man, both in body and mind, for his friend, whilst ministering to the wants of his body, had done his best to bring the poor erring soul to Christ.

Davies promised him to give up drink; and he kept his word and became a sober, hardworking man, and a good husband and father. The miners had, with one consent, buried forever their old grudge against the "new hand." His heroic conduct on the day of the disaster had opened their eyes to his true worth. They felt ashamed to think they had ever shunned this man, who had so unselfishly risked his own life on their behalf, and who gave so ungrudgingly, not only kind words, but substantial help to those who needed it.

One day, as a group of the men were loungeing together after their days work enjoying a pipe, one of them said to Evans:

"How is it that you are so much better off than we are? However much I wished it, I can't afford to give away a shilling to the poor chaps as were hurt."

Evans smiled, and pointed to his blue ribbon.

"That's the cause," said he; "you may all be well off if you wish. Put by the money that you spend at the public, and you'll never be without a shilling in your pocket, or one to give to a comrade in distress."

Some of the men merely laughed, but others took the lesson to heart, and soon there was many a piece of blue ribbon to be seen in the pit, besides the piece which had once rendered so conspicuous "The New Hand."—*Lucy L. Weedon.*

The Old Oaken Bucket, Illustrated.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The teacher of a primary school in the mission read "The Old Oaken Bucket," to the little tots, and explained it to them very carefully. Then she asked them to copy the first stanza from the blackboard and illustrate it. One little girl handed in her verse with several little dots between two of the lines, a circle, half a dozen dots, and three buckets.

"Lizzie, I don't understand this?" said the teacher. "What is that circle?"

"Oh, that's the well."

"And why have you three buckets?"

"One is the oaken bucket, one is the iron bound bucket, and the other is the bucket that hung in the well."

"Then, what are all of those little dots?"

"Why, those are the loved spots that my infancy knew."

An agent of one of the Alaska trading companies who arrived in San Francisco recently says the Alaska Commercial company is now, and has been for along time, operating a mine on Unga Island, the output of which averages $60,000 a month. He says the richness of the mine has been carefully kept secret, and now is known to but few people in Alaska.

—The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to J. G. Gillam for the latest and of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Wonderful Discovery by Professor Roentgen, of Wurzburg University.

SOLID SUBSTANCES PENETRATED

Photographing the Inside of the Human Body---A Yale Professor Photographs the Interior of His Own Hand---Wood and Other Opaque Bodies Easily Penetrated---Possibilities of the Process.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., February 11.—When Arthur W. Wright, of Yale University, first heard about the discovery of Professor Roentgen, he wanted to hurry directly to Sloane Laboratory to begin experiments. But it was so late that he waited until the next day, and then he made probably the first cathode photograph in this country. That was on January 27.

All of his experiments have been remarkably successful, but at last he has secured results that are truly marvelous. Professor

PROFESSOR ROENTGEN.

Wright has made a photograph of his own hand. That photograph shows every bone in the professor's left hand with perfect distinctness. The shading of the flesh, which the light rays pierced, in most curious. There is a shadowy effect, a certain suggestion of color, but the bones are defined sharply. The negative shows lines which suggest tendons, but there is no mistaking the bones. The photograph is a little less distinct than if it were that of a skeleton of a hand taken in the ordinary way.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE INVISIBLE.

Professor Roentgen Has Aroused the Scientific World.

Scientists everywhere are discussing the recent wonderful discovery of Professor Roentgen, professor of physics in the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria, which it is believed is destined to revolutionize photography. He can take pictures of the interior of solid substances; can photograph the skull of a man or his whole skeleton, skowing how

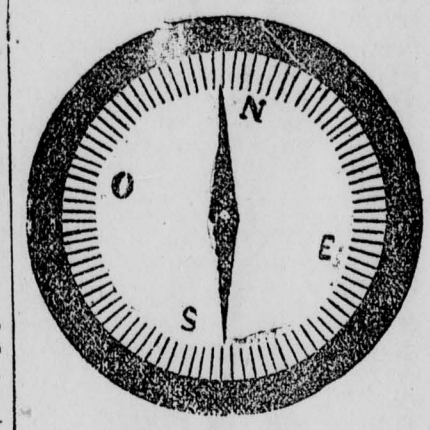
PHOTOGRAPH OF A HAND.
(Showing the bones through the flesh.)

one would look without the flesh; can picture defects and inequalities in the heart of minerals, and can do many other incredible things.

Professor Schuster, of Owens College, Manchester, England, in discussing in the British Medical Journal the remarkable photographic effects discovered by Professor Roentgen, states that the photographs obtained are of the nature of shadows, and their great sharpness is itself a testimony that the new radiation must be propagated in straight lines. The radiation passes in straight lines easily through paper, cardboard or wood, and produces photographic effects after having passed through two complete packs of cards. The photographs may be taken in ordinary daylight if the plate is kept in its dark slide, which will completely cut off all ordinary light rays, and yet transmit the new radiation.

One of the photographs which Professor Roentgen has sent to Professor Schuster shows a complete image of a compass needle, with the divisions into degrees of the circle over which the needle is placed. The compass needle, before being photographed, was placed inside of a metal box. As flesh, skin and cartilage are more transparent than bone, the photograph of a hand gives a complete outline of the bones of the hand and fingers, the outlines of the flesh being only very faintly marked.

These experiments all go to show that the strange medium which produces images of hidden objects on a photograph plate is not light at all. It is equally incorrect to describe it as electricity. It is some force or influence produced by a Crooke's tube when excited in a peculiar manner, but it is not the visible light or glow which comes from the tube. The visible light has the same qualities as an ordinary light. The invisible new medium has not the same qualities. For instance, it will not penetrate clear glass. It will penetrate ground glass, though more feebly than wood and other organic matter. In producing such pictures as the skeleton of a living hand or coins clasped in the hand, the flesh being as if transparent, the method of procedure was simply to place the object to be photographed between a Crooke's tube and the usual wooden case containing



PHOTOGRAPH OF A COMPASS.
(Taken while inclosed in a metal case.)

the sensitive plate in which the negative is placed when carried to and from the camera. The slide is not removed, and an exposure from four to twenty minutes is required. The Crooke's tube, a glass tube inclosing a high vacuum, is excited by the electric current of an induction coil. Roentgen, for want of a better name for the rays, calls them the "X rays."

Never before in the history of a science has a discovery received such prompt recognition as that of Professor Roentgen. Already it has been successfully used by prominent European surgeons in locating bullets and other foreign substances in the body, and in diagnosing diseases of the bones. It is believed that only a faint idea of the practical possibilities of the discovery has yet been gained, and it is difficult to keep pace with the astonishing supplementary disclosures. For instance, the new agent is found to be of inestimable value in metallurgy. Any internal defects in metals are detected and recorded with perfect accuracy on the tell-tale photograph plate. It is anticipated that as a result of this marvelous power the uniformity of structure of metal work, for instance, gun-barrels, iron rails, railroad car wheels, etc., can be tested with absolute accuracy. Thus no imperfection will be allowed to pass unnoticed. This is

A BONE-HANDLED RAZOR.
(Photographed in a cloth-covered case.)

believed to mean a complete revolution in many branches of metallic industry, especially in the manufacture of arms and of armor-plate for the great naval vessels.

HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Senator Call has asked Congress to appropriate $5000 to survey a route for a ship canal across Florida.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary agreed to report favorably Mr. Hamsbrough's bill to prohibit the desecration of the American flag for advertising purpose.

Representative Barrett, of Massachusetts, wants the Naval Academy moved from Annapolis to some other place, like Newport, for instance.

The House Committee on Military Affairs inserted a provision in the Army Appropriation bill that hereafter all vacancies in the staff of the army shall be filled by promotion from the line.

The House Committee on Agriculture has completed the Agricultural Appropriation bill. It carries an appropriation of $3,158,392, being about $234,000 below the estimates and $145,358 less than the amount for the current fiscal year.

A delegation representing the wholesale drug interests of the country appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means to oppose Mr. McMillan's bill to repeal the law giving a rebate on alcohol imported for use in the arts or medicinal purposes.

A bill has been introduced by Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, Chairman of the Library Committee, providing a commission of artists, with advisory functions, to select works of sculpture and painting for the new Congressional Library building.

DINNER TO RICHARD CROKER.

A Loving Cup Presented By His Tammany Associates.

Richard Croker was presented with a loving cup and tendered a banquet by his Tammany Hall associates at the Hotel Savoy, in New York City.

It was a very expensive dinner—$40 a plate—and the number present was less than two hundred. There seemed to be unity in Tammany, for each faction, the Gilroy, the Purroy, the Sheehan and the Martin, was represented.

RICHARD CROKER.

At the speaker's table were John C. Sheehan, presiding; T. F. Grady, Hugh J. Grant, Frederick Smyth, Jacob A. Cantor, Nathan Straus, James J. Martin, Richard Croker, Roswell P. Flower, John R. Fellows, T. F. Gilroy, Amos J. Cummings, Henry D. Purroy and Augustus W. Peters.

There were four formal set speeches—"Our Guest," by Thomas F. Grady; "Our State," by Jacob A. Cantor; "Our Country," by Amos J. Cummings, and "Tammany Hall," by John R. Fellows.

A loving cup costing $2000 was presented to Mr. Croker by Senator Grady, and during the recipient's speech of acceptance a great sensation occurred, for to the surprise of the ex-leader and most of the privileged guests there was a very vigorous kick against the authority of John C. Sheehan, who was bequeathed the position of leader by Mr. Croker. John Reilly and two other leaders interrupted the speaker and bitterly denied Sheehan's right to be leader. Mr. Croker explained that Sheehan had been selected by the majority of the Executive Committee. "Take Fellows, take Gilroy," he says, "if he's a better man, and let the majority rule and the minority yield." The episode created a great stir.

FATAL STORM AND FLOOD

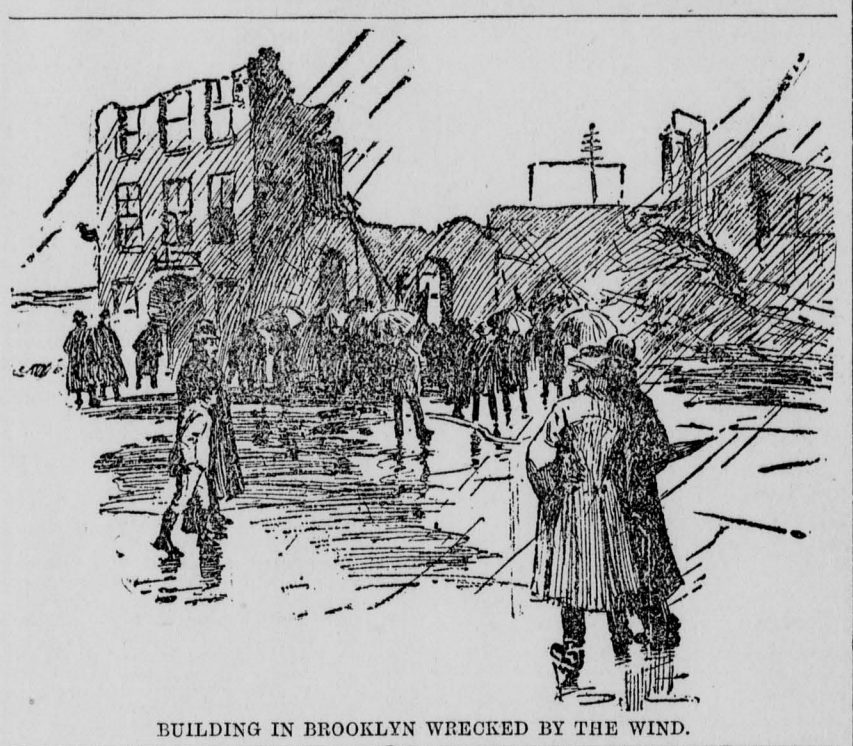
High Winds and a Deluge Cause Widespread Disaster.

THE ELEMENTS AIDED BY FIRE.

The Greatest Destruction Wrought in New Jersey---Water Seven Feet Deep in Bound Brook Streets While Fire Raged ---Homes Inundated and Much Property Destroyed---A Bridge Collapses.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Not since the great blizzard of 1888 has so fierce a storm swept around New York as that of Thursday. At one time the gale blew at the rate of eighty miles an hour. Even in New York harbor, protected as it is, small vessels were wrecked and a big ship driven ashore.

The storm reached from Nova Scotia to Florida, from the coast as far West as the Mississippi River, and probably 1500 miles out at sea. The diameter of the storm area was at least 3000 miles. And the centre had so arranged itself that New York City and



BUILDING IN BROOKLYN WRECKED BY THE WIND.

the vicinity felt the worst of it. It blew a hurricane for hours. If the temperature had been below the freezing point the city would have been snowbound and there might have been a repetition of the great blizzard.

The dam of Pocahontas Lake, at Morristown, N. J., was broken. Houses were swept away and a considerable loss of life is reported.

At New Brunswick, N. J., the five-mile dam across the Raritan River gave way and a part of the city was submerged, some of the streets being under water to a depth of three feet.

The clamming sloop Fainworth was wrecked off Staten Island, and after a thrilling rescue of two men, Andrew Anderson, one of the crew, was drowned.

On Liberty Island the three-masted ship Walker was driven ashore, dragging two tugs behind which were attempting to tow her.

The British steamship Lamington went to pieces on the Long Island shore. Fourteen men were aboard of her, and the life-saving crews rescued all.

In Brooklyn an old three-story brick building was blown down. Two men were killed and another mortally injured.

Enormous damage to property is reported in this city, Brooklyn and New Jersey.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

Many New Jersey Towns and Villages Damaged by Floods.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., February 10.—Bound Brook has been devastated by two opposite elements, fire and water, resulting in fully $150,000 worth of damage. The village is situated along the Raritan River, which is the ocean outlet for all the little streams that drain the mountainous region of that section of New Jersey.

The heavy rains swelled the volume of water in the Raritan River so that the arched openings for the bridge of the New Jersey Central Railroad would not permit the water to flow through. The result was that it backed up and inundated the town, nearly all the streets being covered with from five to ten feet of water.

The residents took refuge in the second stories of their dwellings, and all the row boats of the town were brought into use to rescue those whose positions were dangerous.

Hundreds of fragile structures were torn from their foundations and went floating down toward the ocean in the seething current. Great numbers of dead animals also went down in the torrent.

A man by the name of Miller was endeavoring to rescue a family from an almost submerged house when his boat was overturned by striking an eddy pool, and Miller sank. No trace could be found of him afterward.

At 8.30 o'clock p. m., a large quantity of lime in Cook's lumber yard was slacked by the rising water and it ignited the surrounding piles of lumber. The flames, fanned by a heavy wind, spread rapidly. The Volunteer Fire Department was unable to use their apparatus, owing to the flooded condition of the streets, and in half an hour the whole business section of the town was on fire.

Word was telegraphed to Plainfield for assistance, and two cars containing ladders and fifty firemen responded. They were unable to be of any assistance, as they could not get anywhere near the fire on account of the submerged streets. The fire finally died out after devastating a large section of the town. A large number of families were made homeless by flames and flood.

Much live stock belonging to farmers on the outskirts of Bound Brook were carried away by the flood and their dead carcasses floated down with the stream.

The water was so high that it put out the fires in the Raritan water works, and this left Raritan and Somerville without water. The Raritan River was over twenty-five feet higher than its nomal level. The river and the canal, which were 200 feet apart before the water began to rise, were one. The woolen mills in Somerville were flooded and work had to be suspended.

Dams on the Raritan River some distance from the town of Bound Brook were broken, and this is believed to have been the beginning of the flood.

At the time the fire spread to the Presbyterian Church in Bound Brook, it was filled with people. They thought it a safe place to go and when the fire reached the church they fled terror stricken. They all reached a place of safety.

While on the way to Bound Brook from Plainfield a flat car containing an engine struck an unfortunate resident of Bound Brook and killed him. His body was carried away by the flood.

Other parts of New Jersey suffered severely from the flood. The lower part of Camden was flooded, and trains were forced to stop running.

In Rahway the Rahway River overflowed its banks and the streets were flooded. For miles around the lowlands were submerged. On farms along the Middlesex County line farmers were compelled to move their live stock to places of safety.

COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE.

Helpless Railroad Men Carried Down a Swollen River in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, February 10.—According to the latest information from the disaster at Bristol, six lives were lost by the collapse of the New England Railroad bridge over the Pequabuck River.

The river was swollen to the proportions of a lake and the rushing torrent carried the helpless railroad men down stream for along distance. Many were rescued while clinging to trees.

The bodies of the following men were recovered: Daniel J. O'Brien, of Hartford, section foreman of the New England road; Martin Curry, of New Britain, and an Italian named Rich, of East Hartford.

The bridge that went down was an old wooden structure which had been considered frail for years. It had been strengthened by piling and supports. For the past ten days workmen of the Pennsylvania Construction Company have been building a new iron bridge to take the place of the old one. The work was nearly completed when the old bridge sank nearly two feet under a passenger train. This narrow escape from a disaster caused the abandonment of the bridge, and orders were sent out from Division Headquarters for a construction gang to report for duty to transfer the track to the new bridge. The train started from Hartford at 5.30 o'clock.

On the arrival of the men at the bridge they were put to work removing the rails from the old structure. Not more than a dozen ties had been removed when the bridge, without a moment's warning, suddenly collapsed and fell into the stream, carrying down all of the men on it, except two on the west end, who felt the bridge tremble and escaped before it fell into the river.

TUGS AT NEW YORK THREATENED BY THE HURRICANE.

A Building Wrecked in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, February 10.—James Quigley, aged fifty-six years, and Simon Seaman, aged thirty-five years, were killed, and Michael Mulcahey, eighteen years old, had both legs broken by the collapse of an old three-story brick building in Thirty-ninth street, during the heavy storm. The three men named were at work in the building when the structure, with hardly a moment's warning, came tumbling down upon them with the result described.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., February 10.—Loosed by the breaking of the dam of Pocahontas Lake, a flood devastated a part of Morristown, and the valley of the Whippany River and drove nearly a hundred families from their houses. It bore with it floes of ice, which splintered the sides of houses and tore several dwellings from their foundations. Many of the panic stricken citizens were rescued in boats.

The President's Outing.

President Cleveland left Washington at midnight on the lighthouse tender Maple, for Quantico for a day's ducking. He was accompanied by E. C. Benedict, his friend.

The Worst of It.

If the best of life, as it is said to be, is but anticipation, the worst of it is surely worry and vexation. They are the plows and harrows that furrow the brow and cut deeply into the nerves. It is constant plowing of this kind that tears up the nerve tissues. The greater nerves, like the bigger roots, may resist for a time, but the ploughshare gets down to them. Worry brings all sorts of other ailments of a torn-up system and at last the sciatic nerve is reached, a disturbance to which in the form of sciatica is attended by excruciating pains. St. Jacobs Oil has cured the worst cases of men crippled by it. Use it and make sure of a prompt and permanent cure.

It is stated that butter contains forty times as many microbes as oleomargarine.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Leadworking is the most disastrous of all trades to health.

THROAT TROUBLES. To allay the irritation that induces coughing, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" A simple and safe remedy.

In Boston venison is retailing at twenty-five to forty cents a pound.

High Price for Potatoes.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., pay high prices for new things. They recently paid $300 for a yellow rind watermelon, $1000 for 30 bu. new oats, $300 for 100 lbs. of potatoes, etc., etc.! Well, prices for potatoes will be high next fall. Plant a plenty Mr. Wideawake! You'll make money. Salzer's Earliest are fit to eat in 28 days after planting. His Champion of the World is the greatest yielder on earth and we challenge you to produce its equal. (A.)

IF YOU WILL SEND US 10c. in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, ten packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Spurry, Giant Incarnate Clover, etc., and our mammoth catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. for mailing.

WALTER BAKER & Co., LIMITED, DORCHESTER, MASS., the well-known manufacturers of Breakfast Cocoa and other Cocoa and Chocolate preparations, have an extraordinary collection of medals and diplomas awarded at the great international and other exhibitions in Europe and America. The house has had uninterrupted prosperity for nearly a century and a quarter, and is now not only the oldest but the largest establishment of the kind on this continent. The high degree of perfection which the Company has attained in its manufactured products is the result of long experience combined with an intelligent use of the new forces which are constantly being introduced to increase the power and improve the quality of production, and cheapen the cost to the consumer.

The full strength and the exquisite natural flavor of the raw material are preserved unimpaired in all of WALTER BAKER & COMPANY'S preparations; so that their products may truly be said to form the standard for purity and excellence.

In view of the many imitations of the name, labels and wrappers on their goods consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine articles made at DORCHESTER, MASS.

FLORIDA FACTS.

February and March are two of the best months to visit Florida. The climate is fine and the social features at their height of interest. When you have made up your mind to go, you naturally want to get there as soon as possible and in the most comfortable manner. If you live in New York, Boston or Buffalo, you can take one of the Magnificent Trains of the "Big Four Route" from any one of these cities to Cincinnati, and with only one change of cars continue your journey to Jacksonville. Direct connection made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through trains of all lines to Florida. Address E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager, or D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Big Four Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pure

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and salt rheum will disappear. Your nerves will be strong, your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NYNU—7

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

PROGRESS OF CUBA'S WAR

Report That Maceo Was Defeated by the Spanish.

REBELS ANNIHILATE REGULARS.

The Cuban General Driven From Paso Real, His Cavalry Charges Parried and His Whole Force Routed by Luque's Column---Charged in Vain Up to the Very Points of the Bayonets.

General Luque of the Spanish Army in Cuba, in an official report, says he encountered several bands of Maceo's forces at Paso Real, Pinar del Rio Province. After a hard battle, in which General Luque was wounded slightly in the leg, the insurgents were driven off with a loss of sixty-two. The dead were left on the field; about two hundred were wounded. The Spanish loss is stated as one Major killed, another Major wounded and one Captain, one Lieutenant and thirty privates wounded.

General Luque's command was in Pinar del Rio City. It left there Sunday morning,

THE WAR IN CUBA.
(Colonel Rego, an insurgent chief, among his men.)

and after a severe march of twenty-seven hours encountered near Paso Real, the bands of insurgents of Maceo, Miro Fayas and Sotomayor. General Luque attacked with his vanguard, commanded by Colonel Hernandez, assailing the rebel flank, while General Luque personally with his centre and rear charged through the main street of the town of Paso Real.

The rebels made a stubborn defence, firing from the houses on General Luque's right. They were, however, gradually driven toward the extreme east end of the town, where they rallied and sustained a second attack, General Luque's men firing incessant volleys as they advanced.

General Luque reports that he then charged the insurgents with his cavalry, killing ten of them. At the end of the main street a thousand rebels, armed with machetes, attempted to make a stand, but the Spanish cavalry held their position until reinforced by the infantry. After General Luque had taken the town he reports that he continued the skirmishing in the suburbs.

He followed the retreating insurgents a mile and a half, and in a grove of palm trees the rebels rallied and made two impetuous charges, reaching, as he says: "To the very points of our bayonets."

The Spanish infantry, however, bravely held their ground until the arrival of an artillery force, which compelled the insurgents to withdraw under fire.

THE WAR IN CUBA.
(One of Maceo's picket men on the lookout.)

General Luque, though he was shot through the leg, kept his saddle until the end of the battle. Lopez Mijares, commander of the civil guard, and Jose Ruiz Perez, a Major of the infantry, were killed, as was also a Captain.

SPANISH ANNIHILATED.

Lieutenant Borges and a Detachment Attacked and Nearly Killed.

A band of Cuban insurgents attacked a detachment of twenty-one Spanish troops, who were working in repairing the railway near Esperanza. A Lieutenant, Eduarde Borges, and fifteen men, were killed. Only five of the troops escaped, and they were wounded.

Colonel Tejada, with eight hundred men, signally defeated the insurgents under Jose Maceo. The rebels occupied a strong position at Apocinado, where the insurgent government was located. After seven hours' fighting the rebels abandoned their position, leaving seven dead on the field. They abandoned a quantity of arms and munitions. The Spanish loss was four killed and thirty-one wounded.

The Spanish Cabinet has rejected the proposal to levy a war tax to meet the expenses of the campaign in Cuba, and has also decided not to increase the customs duties in Cuba.

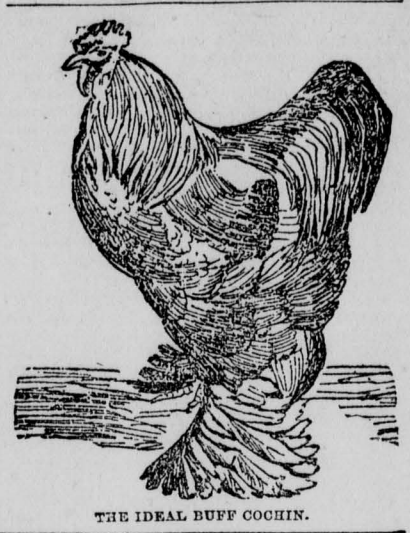
Plateados Lynched in Cuba.

A patrol of Civil Guards found in the mountains near the plantation of Australia, Cuba, five Plateados or guerrillas who had evidently been lynched.

A FINE POULTRY SHOW.

Annual Exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association.

The opening of the seventh annual show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Asso-



THE IDEAL BUFF COCHIN.

ciation, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, showed it to be one of the best exhibitions that the association has ever given. There were 2930 entries, or over 5000 birds, and everything in the line of poultry from the smallest bantam to the massive English cochins was shown. There is so much money invested in the raising of poultry, either for trade or pleasure, that the value of the birds in the exhibition runs up into very high figures.

The association, which includes among its members of the best known gentlemen

A PRIZE DUCK.

farmers in the country, shows a list of names that is a credential to the character of the exhibition and the standing of the association. The show was open to the world, and birds from every country were entitled to compete for the premiums, which amounted to over $6000, while special prizes in silver cups and in money were also given. Many of the clubs also gave special prizes, among which may be mentioned those of the Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club and the American Buff Leghorn Club, but for these prizes the competition was only between members of the clubs.

In the pigeon classes there were 1090. Homing pigeons were shown to great advantage, each bird with a record of hundreds of miles, and some of the most noted birds in the country were on exhibition. Fancy pigeons were well displayed.

A display from London, Canada, of Polish birds in every known variety was a specialty. The birds in the exhibition included turkeys, game fowls and all kinds of pigeons.

There was a fine display of incubators and chickens and ducks were hatched every day during the exhibition.

FOR THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

First Assistant Secretary of State Uhl Selected by the President.

President Cleveland selected First Assistant Secretary of State Edwin F. Uhl, of Michigan, to be Ambassador of the United States to Germany, to succeed the late Ambassador, Mr. Runyon. Mr. Uhl called at the White House and talked with the President in regard to the Berlin Embassy. This was followed by a formal tender of the office and its acceptance. In anticipation of his departure for Germany Mr. Uhl is closing up his work in the department, and will lose no time in sailing after his nomination is confirmed.

Edwin F. Uhl was born of German parents in New York State fifty years ago, went to Michigan with his parents in 1846 and was brought up on a farm near Ypsilanti. He was educated in the Ypsilanti schools and the State University, and in 1866 entered upon the practice of law. Two years later he went to Grand Rapids and by his talent and ability early took a front place at the county bar. His practice soon became large, and his income was estimated at $20,000 to $30,000 a year. Four years ago Mr. Uhl was elected Mayor of Grand Rapids, Mich., by the largest plurality ever given any candidate for that office, and a year later was re-elected. He was elected delegate-at-large to the last Democratic National Convention, and in the convention, in behalf of Michigan, presented the name of Judge Allen B. Morse for the Vice-Presidency. He was very active in the last campaign and contributed liberally, not only with speeches, but with money to the Democratic cause. His appointment as Assistant Secretary of State was very popular in Michigan.

A WOMAN'S DESPAIR.

COULD SEE NOTHING AHEAD BUT A LIFE OF PAIN.

She Tells a Reporter How She Suffered---How She Was Cured---And How Her Life Has Been Brightened by the Sunshine of Health.

From the Dryck, Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. E. McLaughlin, who resides at 83 Miller Street, Utica, N. Y., but formerly lived at 110 Seymour Avenue, in the same city, is a lady nearly seventy years old. She was born at Marcy, Oneida County, N. Y., and has resided in Oneida County all her life and is well-known there. It was reported in Utica that Mrs. McLaughlin had been wonderfully cured of a severe attack of rheumatism, as well as indigestion, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, a reporter of *Dryck* was sent to interview her on the subject and get the true facts.

Mrs. McLaughlin said she had been afflicted with rheumatism for about twenty years, and was at times unable to rise from her chair. Her suffering was intense, and she was sometimes driven nearly wild with the agonizing pain. Of late she had also been troubled with indigestion and her health had become greatly undermined. She was almost discouraged, being unable to get relief either from the doctors or through the numerous remedies which she tried. Mrs. McLaughlin had often read of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but, after her many failures to obtain relief through other remedies she had but little confidence that anything would help her. She continued to grow worse from day to day and had given up all hope of ever being restored to health. One day Mrs. McLaughlin spoke of Pink Pills to a friend who was calling upon her. It happened that this friend had had some experience with Pink Pills and knew their value. She urgently advised Mrs. McLaughlin to give them a trial, which she consented to do. She procured one box and before its contents had been entirely used she noticed quite an improvement in her health. She waited some time before getting another. After a while she decided to keep on with them, and when she had taken three boxes was completely cured. She is no longer troubled with indigestion, and when seen by the representative of *Dryck* was walking around as briskly as anyone of her age could be expected to do.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of July, 1895.

G. H. HUMPHREY, *Notary Public*,
Oneida County, N. Y.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. The are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, has two cousins who live in Kansas.

When Dobbins' Electric Soap was first made in 1865 it cost 20 *cents a bar*. It is *precisely* the same ingredients and quality *now* and *doesn't cost half*. Buy it of your grocer and preserve your clothes. If he hasn't it, he will get it.

India has now become, next to China, the largest tea growing country.

Geese That Made an Eclipse.

"While I was on a hunting trip last month at Inman, Kan., I saw a sight which few sportsmen have ever seen," said Cook Herman. "One night just as it was growing dusk, our party was hunting on a lake where we had been having good success with duck. Suddenly the sky seemed to be clouded over so that we thought a storm was coming up, but on looking to see what was the cause of the sudden darkness we discovered that immediately over us was a flight of wild geese which literally covered the sky for as far as the eye could reach. I do not believe I would be exaggerating if I was to say the geese in that flight were numbered by the thousands. For half an hour we watched them flying by, forming all sorts of picturesque groups like maps in the sky, shifting rapidly from one combination to another. They were flying just high enough to be out of gunshot reach, but I managed to kill one tired straggler, which had fallen behind one of the big bunches and ventured where he could be reached by a long shot. It was a sight which I shall never forget, and I am still regretting that we could not have got a crack at them."—Kansas City Journal.

Uses for Old Corks.

Corks are thrown away in great quantities, and very few people think that there is any value attached to that material after it has served its purpose once as stopper of a bottle. Nevertheless it has become one of the most valuable components of a city's refuse. Great quantities of used corks are now used again in the manufacture of insulating covers of steam pipes and boilers, of ice boxes and ice houses and other points to be protected from the influence of heat. Powdered cork is very useful for filling in horse collars, and the very latest application of this material is the filling in of pneumatic tires with cork shavings. Mats for bathrooms are made of cork exclusively, and it also goes into the composition of linoleum. Cheap life preservers are now filled exclusively with bottle stoppers, cut into little pieces.—Scientific American.

Cats and dogs are so plentiful in Chicago that a Council Committee is considering an ordinance on the subject.

Over 400,000 bicycles are in use in France. Each machine is taxed $2.25 annually.

A Pennsylvania Farmer.

M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew last season over 200 bushels of Salzer's Silver Mine Oats from one measured acre! How is that for old Pennsylvania? Over 30,000 farmers are going to try and beat this in 1893 and win $200 in gold! Then think of 116 bus. barley from one acre and 1200 big full bushels of potatoes and 230 bushels of Golden Triumph Corn!

What is teosinte, and sand vetch and spurry and 50 other rare things? Well, Salzer's catalogue will tell you. Largest growers of clovers, grasses and farm seeds in America. Freights cheap to Pennsylvania and the east.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grain and grasses, including above oats, free. (A.)

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo. O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

DON'T Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar *instanter*.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

LINENE REVERSIBLE
Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once.
O. T. MORGAN, Manager, Box LF, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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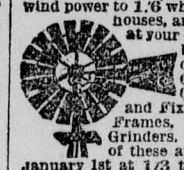
OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA

THE AERMOTOR CO. does more than any other one of the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.



Work flies right along when you take Pearline to it. So does the dirt. Every scrubbing brush seems to have wings. You get through your cleaning in half the time you used to, and without any commotion or fuss.

Pearline saves rubbing. That means a good deal besides easy work, even in house-cleaning. Paint and wood-work and oil-cloth, etc., are worn out by rubbing.

Pearline cleans, with the least labor, and without the least harm, anything in the world that water doesn't hurt.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 468 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

NYNU—7

RIPANS TABULES

The Home Bureau for Delicacies for the Sick, and Nurses' Registry, at 15 West Forty-second st., N. Y., under date of Oct. 20, 1894, writes: "Please send one dozen boxes Ripans Tabules to the Nurses' Club, 104 West Forty-first street. Reports of the Tabules for troubles resulting from disordered digestion come very frequently to our attention here. This Bureau does not dispense medicines, but has opportunity to hear frequent discussions concerning the merits of remedies. It seems to be conceded that the Tabules are a reliable auxiliary to the physician. Some of our patrons use them to a considerable extent, and physicians assure us that the formula is excellent."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS. but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue.

ELKHART Carriage & Harness Mfg Co.
W. B. PRATT, Secy Elkhart, Ind.

Work flies right along when you take Pearline to it. So does the dirt. Every scrubbing brush seems to have wings. You get through your cleaning in half the time you used to, and without any commotion or fuss.

Pearline saves rubbing. That means a good deal besides easy work, even in house-cleaning. Paint and wood-work and oil-cloth, etc., are worn out by rubbing.

Pearline cleans, with the least labor, and without the least harm, anything in the world that water doesn't hurt.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 468 JAMES PYLE, New York.

SALZER'S VEGETABLE SEEDS

Are recognized as the best for all soils and climes, whether East or West, North or South, because they

Sprout Quickly, Grow Vigorously, Produce Enormously!

That is their record the world over. Being Northern-grown, they are bred to earliness. There is lots of money made in early vegetables, and we are going to make a bold statement here that the earliest, choicest vegetables in the world are produced from Salzer's Seeds. Our Catalogue tells you why, so if you wish to make money—that is, have vegetables in the market 10 to 20 days ahead of your neighbors—plant Salzer's Seeds. Send 4c. for market gardeners' wholesale list. Lightning Cabbage is the earliest Cabbage novelty of the world, fit for market in 60 days! Pkg., 15c.; oz., 60c.; ¼ lb., $2.00.

We make a specialty of choice pedigree Onion Seed: 90c. per pound!

Salzer's Earliest Cucumber cannot be beat. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 50c.

Our mammoth Plant and Seed Catalogue, containing a magnificent array of the choicest vegetables, with prices dirt cheap, is mailed to you upon receipt of 5c. postage, or Catalogue and Package of Early Bird Radish upon receipt of 8c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

"Well Bred, Soon Wed." Girls Who Use

SAPOLIO

Are Quickly Married

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

County Committee Meeting.

The Chairman of the Republican County Committee has received the following communication.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 11, 1896.

To Howard E. Butz, Chairman Rep. Co. Committee.

SIR: We the undersigned members of the Republican County Committee, request you to call a meeting of said Committee on Monday, Feb. 17, 1896, for the purpose of fixing a time for holding the next Republican county convention, and deciding whether or not there shall be a separate convention for the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention and delegates to the Republican State Convention. Said meeting to be held on Monday, February 17th next, at 1 o'clock in the Arbitration Room in the Court House at Huntingdon.

[Signed] W. W. Heaton, M. D., Eli E. Shore, H. B. Dunn, James H. Garner, H. M. Corbin, I. N. Swope, S. H. Miller, D. B. Wilson, A. H. Crum.

The request for a meeting of the committee, under rule 3, is in due form, and the members thereof will therefore meet at the Arbitration Room in the Court House next Monday afternoon, February 17th, at 1 o'clock.

HOWARD E. BUTZ,
Chairman.

MOUNT UNION.

H. G. Banks spent some time last week with friends in Huntingdon.

Quite a number of our people are attending court this week in different capacities.

Chas. W. Kyper, of Clearfield, Pa., was a visitor among friends in this place last week.

The snow which fell last week quickly disappeared before the heavy rains and winds which followed it.

H. C. Kieferle, of this place, who has been employed on the Port Royal *Times* for two years past, has resigned his position and will locate in Philadelphia.

J. Bruce Davis is laid up at his residence on Water street with a very sore limb, the result of coming in contact with a dog's jaws on Tuesday morning last.

Prof. S. W. McClure has received an appointment on the county committee of permanent certificates from state superintendent of public instruction, N. B. Shaeffer.

Snow to the depth of two or three inches fell in this place on Saturday and Sunday last. The merry jingle of the sleigh bells have become a familiar sound lately.

A terrific wind storm on Tuesday night accompanied by a fall of 10 degrees of temperature, which made heavy clothing a real necessity, was a climatic freak in this community yesterday.

The annual spring election will take place on Tuesday next. A larger ticket than usual will be voted for on account of some changes made by the last legislature in the make up of councils in smaller towns.

Quite a number of politicians and others who are aspirants for political honors in this county tarried between trains in this place on Saturday last on their way home from the "Good Roads" convention held at Orbisonia on Friday and Saturday.

Attempts were made to burglarize the residences of W. T. Bell, on Water street, and David Mason, on Pennsylvania avenue, on Wednesday night and Thursday morning last. The thieves were scared off before securing anything. It is high time that vigilance committees were organized and at least an effort made to apprehend these midnight visitors who have so terrorized this community that women and children are afraid to even look out of doors after night-fall.

CASSVILLE.

Martin Hoffman expects to move to Altoona. He will have public sale on the 18th.

Lemuel Stevens, our boss carpenter, rejoices over the arrival in his family of a bouncing boy.

George Henderson, of Philadelphia, was a recent visitor to our town, on account of the illness of his aged father. He returned home last Saturday.

The meeting at Calvin M. E. church will have closed by the time this notice is printed. They have had a glorious revival, many precious souls have been saved and quite a number added to the church.

We hear that Clayton Greenland will soon move his saw mill from "Louisana" to lands of Horace Taylor. Any one having dealings with Mr. Greenland will find him a perfect gentleman, and always filling his contracts to the very letter.

Mrs. J. O. Heaton arrived home on Monday from Huntingdon, where she has been for the past week, having been called there by the serious illness of J. O. and J. W. Heaton's sisters, Mrs. Harry Wright and Miss Hattie Heaton. We are glad to hear they are some better.

Quite an enjoyable time was had at the M. E. parsonage last Saturday evening. Miss Blanch Stine's Sunday school class gave a "conundrum" supper for the benefit of missions. For ten cents you made a selection of five different articles. Everything was very fine and "palatable" except "Bitter Tears" (onions). The supper was well attended; quite a number from Trough Creek, Newberg, and Todd. "Amos" made the best selection.

THREE SPRINGS.

The spring election here promises to be pretty lively.

John Heck has been on the sick list for the last week.

The little child of Clay Park has been quite ill, but is better at this writing.

Frank Heck, of Latta Grove, spent a few days with his father in this place last week.

Sigel Ashman attended the farmers' institute at Orbisonia on last Friday and Saturday.

The recent rains raised the creeks at this place higher than they have been since early last spring.

Every house in town is rented that is for rent. A good many more could easily be rented if they were here to rent.

Thomas Brownlee, who has been confined to his bed by sickness for some time past, is better. We hope to see him out soon again.

Sigel Ashman has his lime kiln completed. It is one of the finest kilns in this part of the country. He expects to turn out 120 bushels of lime a day when he gets it rightly started.

The General M. E. Conference.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, next May. This body meets every four years, and is the only law making power in this great Christian organization. There will be fully 300 delegates, about two-thirds of whom will be ministers and the remaining one-third laymen. Among the many prominent men will be chosen—ex-Governor Evans possibly to represent the Colorado Conference, ex-Governor Pattison the Philadelphia, and in all probability Governor Hastings the Central Pennsylvania. A number of important questions will be considered—among these the removal of the time limit of the pastorate, which is now fixed at five years; the admission of women into the General Conference, the vote for which has been largely in favor in the different churches and conferences; the districting of the bishops, each to have a certain territory over which he shall have jurisdiction. It is thought that the coming session will rank in importance second only to that of 1844, when the church was divided on the slavery question, and has never been re-united.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

Daniel Chilcote and Rachel David, Union township.

Miles M. Blake, Puttstown, and Lizzie Wilson, Tod township.

Wm. R. Orner, jr., McAlevy's Fort, and Cora Troutwein, Barree township.

John H. Lefferd and Lillie J. Baum, Huntingdon.

Daniel D. Wallace, Greeley, Colorado, and Clara M. DeForest, Cassville, Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Electro-Mettallurgy.

Electricity has become so potent a factor in the busy life of today that it will doubtless be of interest to the many readers of the ITEM to know what is being done with this now subservient agent in the town of Mount Union.

Our reporter called at the electro plating establishment of G. M. Spanogle & Son and asked to be shown the modus operandi in the interesting application of electricity in the art of electro-plating.

It seems almost incredible that this giant silent force from which large cities and towns are supplied with light and heat and motive power to run ponderous machinery, dissolves the gold, silver, nickel and copper plates or anodes and deposits them on the articles suspended in the plating bath.

Plating ware by electricity although not a recent discovery, is by many imperfectly understood, and we must confess that our own ideas as to how it was done were very crude.

Here are lathes with wheels, & brushes, cleaning solutions, etc., to prepare the goods for the plating bath (different metals require different treatment), tanks with gold, silver and copper solution and batteries for plating and gilding.

Many articles to be plated shown us were of brass, iron, steel and white metal. There were also heir-looms, unique in design, handed down for generations, blackened and tarnished, but with a coat of pure, burnished Sterling silver, were a thing of beauty.

The firm make a specialty in re-plating worn table ware. The finished ware shown us was equal, and much of it superior, to new ware. We bespeak for these gentlemen in this new enterprise success beyond their expectations. They are reliable and their work will give entire satisfaction.

List of Jurors for February Term.

TRAVERSE JURORS—Feb. 17th.

Alexandria—J. B. Kean.

Cass—Austin Greene, Coleman W. Crotsley.

Clay—S. B. Moreland.

Carbon—William Watkins.

Dublin—Dr. Z. T. Jones, J. E. Reed, L. S. Yetter.

Huntingdon—Emery Fleck, C. M. Gage, Hayden Kensinger, A. R. Leffard, Adam Leister, John W. Lytle, George M. Woods.

Henderson—R. M. Dysard.

Jackson—Silas A. Eckley, Stewart Wilson.

Logan—C. Milton Mierley, John S. Nelson, F. L. Stewart.

Mapleton—R. N. McCarl.

Miller—Clark M. Smith.

Morris—B. F. Wallace.

Oneida—Isaiah Curfman.

Porter—D. F. Lankard, Robert McCool, A. C. Stewart.

Rockhill—J. N. Stevens.

Spruce Creek—Aaron Leff.

Tell—C. C. Jeffries, William Burdge.

Walker—Dr. L. I. Biglow.

Warriorsmark—Miles Beck.

West—J. C. Bumgardner, John W. Myton.

Sale Register.

Wednesday, Feb. 19, Walter M. Park will offer at public sale at his residence in Cass township, near Cassville, 2 brood mares, 1 colt, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 4 shotes, wagons, carriage, sleigh, harness, bridles, collars, lines, meat, lard, vinegar, potatoes, wheat and rye in the groune, lot of household furniture, etc Also a tract of land containing about 41 acres, about 20 acres of which are cleered and has thereon a two-stoty frame dwelling house, stable, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N.Y., says that he always keeps Dr King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N Y, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size 50c and $1,

MILLINERY.

I have lately received from the eastern cities a full and complete line of the

LATEST STYLES

in Fall and Winter Millinery and respectfully invite the public to call and inspect them.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special Ten-Day Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Apart from the fact that Washington is one of the most interesting cities in the world, it seems almost as if one were neglecting a principal duty of citizenship by failing to visit the "Nation's Capital." More apparent does this become when taking into consideration the small expense attached to such a trip, and the ease and comfort with which it can be made by participating in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's special ten day excursion leaving Pittsburg December 26, 1895. Excursion tickets, good within ten days, and permitting of stop over in Baltimore in either direction within limit, will be sold at rates quoted below, good for use on date above named on all trains except the Pennsylvania Limited. Special train of parlor and day coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Pittsburg	$9.00	8.05 A. M.
East Liberty	8.95	8.15 "
Braddock	8.80	8.28 "
Irwin	7.90	8.48 "
Uniontown	7.65	6.58 "
Connellsville	7.35	7.32 "
Scottdale	7.35	7.54 "
Greensburg	7.35	9.10 "
Butler	9.00	6.25 "
Indiana	8.45	8.50 "
Blairsville	7.55	9.30 "
Latrobe	7.35	9.25 "
Derry	7.35	9.35 "
Johnstown	7.35	11.22 "
Cresson	7.35	11.05 "
Martinsburg	7.35	10.25 "
Hollidaysburg	7.35	11.08 "
Altoona (stop for dinner)	7.35	12.01 P. M.
Bellwood	7.35	12.12 "
Bellefonte	7.25	10.09 A. M.
Clearfield	7.25	9.31 "
Philipsburg	7.25	10.14 "
Osceola	7.25	10.23 "
Tyrone	7.25	12.22 P. M.
Huntingdon	6.65	12.54 "
Bedford	6.65	9.46 A. M.
Mt. Union	6.30	1.12 P. M.
McVeytown	5.95	1.30 "
Lewistown Junction	5.60	1.48 "
Mifflin	5.25	2.05 "
Port Royal	5.15	2.09 "
Newport	4.60	2.38 "
Duncannon	4.20	2.58 "
Washington	Arrive	7.30 "

Passengers from branch points desiring to take the special train will use the following trains:—

Southwest Branch, Train No. 101, to Greensburg; Indiana Branch, Indiana Accommodation No. 84, to Blairsville Intersection; Martinsburg and Hollidaysburg, Accommodation Train No. 412, to Altoona; from Bedford, Train No. 4, to Huntingdon. Return coupons good on any regular train within the limit, except the Pennsylvania Limited.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at exceedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance.
Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate in Huntingdon county for delegate to the Republican National Convention, subject to the rules of the party in Huntingdon county and the eighteenth Congressional district.

JERE B. REX.

Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 16, 1895.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of W. H Rex, deceased.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of William H. Rex, late of Mapleton borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JERE B. REX,
1-22 f. Executor.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn'a.

Happy New Year. In wishing you a happy new year we think that happiness to a great extent is based on prosperity, which depends largely on good judgment. Feeling confident that our line of Dry Goods, Notions, Underwear and Groceries are as complete as any store in the country and that our prices are as low, if not lower, for same quality of goods. I do not hesitate to ask your patronage on strictly business merits.

Unbleached Muslins. I will have a big drive again in a few days on Unbleached Muslins. Look out for them.

Hardware. I am adding to this line every week and expect in the near future to have a full line. I especially call your attention to the Double-bitt Chopping Axe that I handle, which, in quality and price, recommends itself.

Stove Pipe and Tinware. We have a full line of hand made and city Tinware; also, Stove Pipe of the best grade, and we emphatically say we can save you money on these goods. Call and see us and you will verify what we have said.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

What Some of You are Missing.

Men's goods 4-stay Wool Boots, the best Lumbermen's Overs, $1.50 to $1.98.
Men's Lumbermen's Stockings, with best Overs, $1.65.
Men's best Overshoes, 55c.
Ladies', " " 25c. to 38c.
Misses' " " 22c.
Child's " " 16c.
" etra heavy, wool edge, 25c.
Men's first quality Rubber Boots, $2.35.
Men's 4-stay Wool Boots, 65c.
Boys' Overcoats, 98c., and plenty of other bargains.

The above goods are less than the wholesale price.

C. B. CRUM,

King of Low Prices;
SALTILLO, - - PA

CHAS. W. HINEY. W. W. WITHINGTON.

Hiney & Withington,

GENERAL INSURANCE
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
MOUNT UNION, PA.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

INSURE YOUR { House, Furniture, Stable.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 12, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Next Friday will be St. Valentine's day.

—Election next Tuesday. Vote for the best men.

—John Shoop last week moved from Mapleton to Altoona.

—Mrs. R. C. Yocum and children are visiting among friends in Altoona.

—David Shore was taken quite ill last Thursday but is again able to be about.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—F. D. Heeter and son Warren, of Tyrone, were Sunday visitors to friends in Mapleton.

—E. I. McClain last week moved from Todd township to Altoona where he is employed in the railroad shops.

—Miss Reed, of Orbisonia, was the guest of her friend, Miss Bertha Madden, during a portion of this week.

—Misses Nora and Mary Spanogle of Mount Union spent a day or two of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—The engine of Mifflin local west was derailed at Swope & Gayton's ganister quarry yesterday by the breaking of a rail.

—Mrs. Clara Wilson, of DeHaven, Allegheny county, was the guest of Bruce Yocum and wife during the past week.

—Severe wind storms have passed over Pennsylvania during the past week and in many places much damage has beed done.

—Among the callers at our office yesterday were our friends A. P. Simpson, of Mill Creek, and James C. Wright, of Trough Creek.

—The Mapleton Sand Company have been doing a very heavy business since the waters have raised sufficiently to permit the running of both mills.

—James Henderson Gorsuch, a native of Birmingham this county, died at his home in Roaring Springs, Blair county, yesterday. He was aged 63 years.

—Mrs. W. H. Miller and children, of Tyrone, returned home last week from a visit among friends in Mapleton. While here Mrs. Miller's children were quite ill.

—Miss Martha Dell, of Cass township, who for some time past has been visiting her brother, J. M. Dell, at Langdondale, Bedford county, returned home last week.

—Wild cats are becoming quite numerous in the hills and mountains about Mapleton. Almost nightly some one is alarmed by getting in close proximity to these animals.

—L. M. Haggerty, jury commissioner, has been very low at his home in Morris township during the past two weeks with pneumonia. Recent reports say that his condition is somewhat improved.

—Oliver Chilcoat last week moved his family from Mapleton to Pittsburg. Mr. Chilcoat is employed in the water department of the smoky city. We are sorry to lose them as citizens of this town.

—The Clearfield county reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Coalport on July 3 and 4. The citizens of that place will make every effort to give the old soldiers a rousing reception.

—H. E. and Landis Himes, who have been employed for some time past on the Wopsononock railroad came home yesterday on account of the road being buried under snow drifts from three to eight feet deep.

—The semi-annual district convention of the P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon county, will be held at Orbisonia, Saturday, February 22nd. The official call will be mailed to the Camps in the county tomorrow.

—The McVeytown *Journal* celebrated the completion of its 23d volume by appearing in a new dress. We congratulate Bro. Conrad on this evidence of prosperity and the improved appearance of the *Journal*.

—Mifflin county will be "dry" from February 20th to 25th. The licenses expire on the 20th and Judge Bailey will not hold license court until the 25th. What a blessing it would be if it were "dry" for an indefinite period.

—A car containing an exhibit of Florida products will be at Mapleton next Monday. The people of the town and surrounding country who desire to see a nice display of tropical plants and fruits should not let this opportunity pass.

—Abram Chilcote, freight agent at Rockhill station, has been appointed ticket agent and train dispatcher at Rockhill, vice M. W. Enyeart. Ross Connor has been appointed to the position made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Chilcote.

—H. C. Kieferle, of Mount Union, who for the past twenty months has been employed in the Port Royal *Times* office, spent a few hours among Mapleton friends yesterday. Harry will leave in a few days for Philadelphia to work at his trade. He is a first class printer.

—George H. Henderson, of Philadelphia, proprietor of the largest uniform manufacturing establishment in the United States, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Thursday. He was on his way to Cassville to visit his father who for several months has been in a critical condition.

—Our genial postmaster, Benjamin O'Connor, has been strutting around with a sort of I-don't-care-whether-Grover-gets-a-third-term-or-not air for the past few days and all because of the arrival of a new grand-son at Mill Creek and a grand-daughter at Mapleton, Honors, like misfortunes, never come singly, he thinks. Congratulations to all parties.

—The Drummer Boy of Shiloh, the performance of which was so well received in Huntingdon last year will be repeated in the Y. M. C. A. Hall in that place, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of next week. The participants in this thrilling drama are, with the exception of the manager, Huntingdon people and they merit liberal patronage.

—Scarlet fever is taking off the little ones in Perry Valley, Perry county. Within a short time three children of Adam Goodling have died, and two others and the mother are lying ill with it. A child of Josiah Sweger died on Monday, after only about tweuty-four hours' illness. There are twelve children in the family.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company is making preparations to put in an entire new arrangement of switches just east of Tyrone passenger station, and a new tower will be built or no doubt the old Spruce Creek tower will be put in place at that point and the switches will be interlocking; also the semaphore signals. Changes are being constantly made all over the line.

—Our friend W. T. Bair, of the Philipsbnrg *Journal*, has taken advanced ground for conscience sake which is commendable. He gives notice that hereafter advertisements and complimentary notices of balls, theatre parties and questionable amusements will be excluded from the columns of the *Journal*. Mr. Bair is an official member of the M. E. church and president of the Epworth League and gives as the reason for his decision that these things are forbidden by the discipline of the church of his choice. The men who do not fear to do right are the men who make the world better.

—Major A. G. Postlethwaite, formerly controller of the St Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad company, and general land agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, has been elected vice president and a director of the J. C. McNaughton company, wholesale dealers in lumber and railroad ties, of Philadelphia, to succeed Mr. Louis C. Maus, recently deceased. Major Postlethwaite, in connection with Mr. J. C. McNaughton, established the business of the J. C. McNaughton company in 1868, and has now returned to his original business, after nearly thirty years spent in railroad service with the Pennsylvania, the Erie and in the west.

—The sand works of the Philips Glass company which were destroyed by fire the 9th of last December have been rebuilt and were put in operation last Wednesday, and have since been running day and night. The new works are a decided improvement upon the old plant. Lyman Pincin, of McVeytown, had charge of the setting of the machinery. Mr. Pincin has had much experience at this business and his work gives general satisfaction. The carpenter work was done by I. H. Edwards, of Huntingdon, and three of his men, and David Shore, Alfred Lamberson, L. M. Dell and J. W. Baker of Mapleton. The lumber for the new works was furnished by A. C. Greenland, of Trough Creek. We hope the new works may have plenty of orders and furnish much employment to our laborers.

Local Institute Proceedings.

The local institute held at this place last Saturday was quite a success and the people showed their appreciation and interest by filling the M. E. church, in which it was held, at both the forenoon and afternoon sessions. A great many teachers were present and participated in the exercises and the directors of this borough and of Union township contributed to the interest of the occasion. Among the teachers present were Misses Jennie and Josie Shrarer, of Robertsdale; Profs, McClure and Swan, of Mount Union; Profs. Rudy, Benson, Boring and Dell, of Huntingdon; A. M. Smith and Miss Julia Chilcote, of Union, Mr. Landis, of Mill Creek, and the four teachers of Mapleton. There may have been others whose names we did not learn. Excellent music was furnished by a well selected choir, Mrs. Dr. Spangler acting as organist. The recitations by Bessie Neice, Olive Morgan, Blanche Chilcote, Loy Rex, Almira Fisher and Bertha Hooper were well rendered and these with the singing of The Busy Bee by six boys and girls gave considerable spice to the exercises. Following is the secretary's report of the other exercises:

The institute was called to order by principal of the Mapleton high school. "America" was then sung by the institute, followed with prayer by Rev. Gray pastor of the M. E. church.

An election of officers resulted as follows: W. H. Burd, chairman, and Bertha Madden, secretary.

The chairman extended a hearty welcome to all persons interested in the cause of education.

J. G. Dell then gave an interesting talk on "Distinctive Idea in School Music," followed by J. H. Tate. The discussion of this subject was continued by Prof. Benson, who showed that children after singing were better prepared for work. Especially is it true of primary pupils.

The subject of "Reading" was next taken up and ably discussed by A. M. Smith, Sup't. Rudy, Prof. Benson, J. G. Dell and J. G. Hicks, each one showing the great importance of knowing how to read well.

A paper on "School Government" was then read by Miss Julia Chilcote.

"The Teacher's Leisure Time," being the next on the program, was fully discussed by H. B. Landis, J. B. Boring, J. G. Hicks, Dr. Campbell, J. H. Swan and I. N. Swope, after which the institute adjourned to meet at 1.30.

The afternoon session was opened with singing and recitations.

The next subject, "Dignity of the Teacher's Profession." was taken up and quite ably discussed by J. B. Boring, J. G. Hicks, J. G. Dell and R. S. Henderson.

I. N. Swope gave a short talk on the subject, "Standard for Graduation" showing that the standard should be such as to prepare the pupil for something in after life. Mrs. Dell next read a paper on "Teaching." The following resolutions were adopted by the institute:

Resolved, That the teachers express their thanks to the citizens of Mapleton for their hospitality, furnishing a place for this institute, entertaining strangers, and by their presence making the meeting a success. Also, to visiting teachers for participating.

The business of the institute being completed the meeting adjourned.

SECRETARY.

A Trapper's Record.

John P. Swoope, the noted trapper, of Alexandria, takes the premium for scalps during the year 1895. Following is the record of payments to him by the county treasurer: February $8, March $25.50, April $37.25, May $14.50, June $38.50, July $85, August $49, September $49.25, October $101.50, November $81, December $100.75; total for eleven months $590.25. The whole amount paid to all persons for scalps during the year was $1127, of which Mr. Swoope received more than one-half. He was in town on Thursday last and received money on the following: 12 foxes, 13 minks and 1 wild cat, $17.25, for January, 1896.—*News*.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the orgons. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitadle, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. O.Connor & Sons, Mapleton and Mill Creek.

COMING!--FLORIDA ON WHEELS.

It Will Exhibit in Mapleton Monday, February 17th.

A marvelous revelation of tropical luxuriance, a Florida State Fair in a rolling palace from the land of flowers, gorgeous with golden decorations and tropical scenery, filled with a tropical exhibit, imposing in multitude, wonderful in realistics, marvelous in variety and splendid with a thousand tropical wonders, illustrating to tourists, invalids and prospective settlers, the attractions, advantages and resources of that sunny land. Tropical fruits, Florida wines, exquisite perfume fountains, waving palms, live alligators, etc.

This conservatory on wheels, a tropical wonderland, was built of Florida wood, at a total cost of $20,000! It is the most remarkable car on either continent; has been visited by more people on the inside, and gazed at by more people on the outside, than any car ever built in the history of railroading. People flock to it night and day, and papers have described it from ocean to ocean as the first of its kind the world ever saw.

To defray the necessary expenses incident to the visit of this Florida rolling exposition to this town, a nominal price of ten cents, children five cents, will be charged on entering the car. "Bear in mind that the alligators are chained."

Wanton S. Webb, Director General Florida Sub-Tropical Exposition, Florida Exposition, and the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, is Director.

This wonderful car will exhibit at Mapleton at the P. R. R. depot, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Monday, February 17.

John Henderson Wharton.

John H. Wharton died at his home in this place Monday morning, February 10, 1896. He had been ill with consumption but a few weeks and his death was a surprise to most of our people.

Mr. Wharton was born in Germany Valley, December 8, 1824, hence was at the time of his death aged 71 years, 2 months and 2 days. He was a well preserved man, of vigorous constutution and apparently much younger than he was. In 1847 he was married to Miss Mahala Cutshall, of Springfield township who survives him. To them were born fifteen children, eight of whom survive him. They are Mrs. George McNerlin, Mrs. Micheal Brumbaugh, Mrs. Zachariah McDonald, George W. Wharton, Mrs. Richard Wrenner, Mrs. George Marlin, John H. Wharton and William Wharton. All these reside in Mapleton except Mrs. Marlin who is living in Westmoreland county.

Mr. Wharton lived for some time on the place in Hare's Valley on which Solomon Sechrist now lives. This he sold in the fall of 1865 to Richard Truax and moved to a house in Scrub Gap until his new house (the one now occupied by David B. Miller) in Mapleton was finished. This was in the spring of 1866 since which time the family have continued to reside in Mapleton. Mr. Wharton served his country as a soldier from 1861 to 1865. We are unable to get the record of his company and regiment at this time but his comrades speak of him as having been a goon loyal soldier.

The remains were interred this morning in the old U. B. cemetery, Rev. B. J. Hummel conducting the services. We extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SWEET PEAS.

Mixed Varieties { Per pound . . . . 40c. Half pound . . . 25c. Quarter pound . . 15c.

THE ONLY

DOUBLE SWEET PEA,

BRIDE OF NIAGARA.

(True to Name.)

Price—Packet 25c. Half packet 15c.

THE WONDERFUL

CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE,

Only 15 Cents.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1896,

The Pioneer Seed Catalogue.

Tried and True Novelties.—Fuchsias, Roses, Blackberry, The Pearl Gooseberry, Potatoes, Earliest Tomato Known, etc.

Lithographs of Double Sweet Pea, Roses, Fuchsias, Blackberries, Raspberries, New Leader Tomato, Vegetables. Filled with good things, old and new. Full list of Flowers, Vegetables, Small Fruits, etc., with description and prices. Mailed on receipt of 10 cts., which may be deducted from first order—really Free,—or free with an order for any of the above.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

JAMES VICK'S SONS

Ties, - Ties, Ties!

Yes, we will take Rock Oak and White Oak Ties, and will advance goods on them and make prompt returns and payment as soon as they are inspected and paid for. For any further information concerning ties call and see us.

Remember

We carry the largest and most complete stock of merchandise in this part of the county.

Fresh Meat,

Hard, Soft, Cannel

COAL

Constantly on hand.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Secretary Morton Takes a Favorable View of the Situation.

EXPECTS NORMAL CROPS IN 1896.

Possibilities of Farm Production Depend on the Soil's Humidity---Deficient Rain Fall for Five Years---Planting of Trees Urged---Tillers Should Become Scientists---Farmer Feeds All.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5.—Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton takes an optimistic view of the outlook for agriculture during the present year. In his opinion normal crops for 1896 may be expected.

"Possibilities of farm production during the year 1896," he said, "must depend very largely, of course, upon the amount of humidity in the soil of the great agricultural sections of the Union.

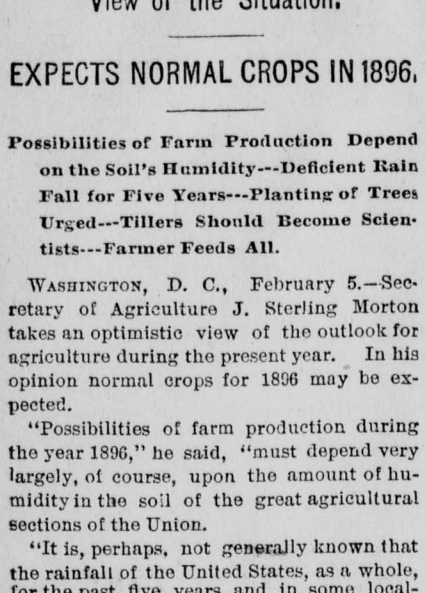
"It is, perhaps, not generally known that the rainfall of the United States, as a whole, for the past five years, and in some localities for a longer period, has been deficient. In some sections of the Union this deficiency has been continuous. In others it has been broken by one or more years of average or excessive rainfall.

"There was a wet period extending from 1881 to 1885. It was followed by four years of scarcely normal rainfall—1886 to 1889, and one year (1890) of deficient rainfall. Thus we have a total of five years below normal.

"Deficient rainfall for the five years ending with 1890 extended over the States of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Northern Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and other States to the westward.

"Denudation of the forest lands of the country is no doubt one of the principal causes of drought. The State of New York, if it permits the destruction of the forests of the Adirondacks or fails to conserve its woodlands generally, will be in a state of drought compared to which all former droughts will appear mild and inconsequential.

"Self-preservation should prompt every good citizen in each State to conserve trees and to plant them. Agriculture and horti-



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE MOPTON.

culture, in fact, human life itself, is dependent upon forest life and woodlands. Many of the most thorough investigators of climatology, however, predict that the three years just past are exceptional, and that there will now be a return to normal precipitation throughout the continent.

"The American farmer, however, must become more and more a scientist. He must understand the analysis of the soil he plows. He must learn that deep tillage is good in the soils of the prairie States, where the subsoil is composed almost entirely of silt, and he must also understand that plowing upon the sides of hills must be so deftly done as to prevent erosion and loss of soil by torrential rainfalls.

"But the farmer of to-day must understand that the producer must divide the lessened cost of production, which improved implements and machinery have brought about, with the consumer. Wheat sown broadcast, harvested with the sickle and cradle and thrashed with the flail brought a dollar a bushel and upward. The labor cost of that cereal, with those implements, was more than three times the labor cost of a bushel of wheat raised by the improved plow, the wheat drill, harvested with the reaper and self-binder and thrashed by steam.

"Human muscle does not enter into the production of the modern bushel of wheat as it did in that of fifty years ago.

"The American farmer, who intelligently tills his fields, cares for his orchard and conserves subsidiary sources of income like the poultry yard and the dairy, and keeps out of debt, is the most independent and comfortably homed of any citizen of the Republic. The farmer feeds himself and all others. When he ceases to make a profit he will starve his fellow citizens, because he will cease producing to sell to them."

THE ST. PAUL FLOATED.

Pulled Out of Her Sandy Cradle on the Jersey Shore Uninjured.

The good ship St. Paul, all but lost through winning her race with the big Campania, was rocked from her cradle of sand and mud on the Long Branch (N. J.) beach and went up the bay to her pier at New York City under her own steam, saluted on every hand by vociferous crafts. The nine long days on the sand—nine days and nights of strain and tug and haul—left no marks upon the splendid steamship—a marvel of strength and stability. She was examined and declared to be in as fine condition as when she started on her maiden trip.

She presented a magnificent sight just before she floated, as she rolled impatiently in her bed, lurching, rolling and struggling to free herself. At this time she had already begun to work her propellers, and churned a muddy, foaming sea about her.

In less than two hours of hard work the wreckers drew her to the northeast almost her entire length. Then suddenly tugged strongly to the east, the big steamer electrified the spectators ashore by swinging grandly around at an angle into deep water, with her bow straight toward the beach and her stern pointing oceanward.

Enthusiastic cheers rose from the crowd of watchers who had been waiting in the sleet and gale to see her pulled off.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Barrett Denounced Mr. Talbert's Remarks as Seditious.

Mr. Barrett, of Massachusetts, was instrumental in bringing about one of the most bitterly partisan clashes that has occurred in the House of Representatives since reconstruction times. Representative Talbert, of South Carolina, speaking of the late war, said:

"I said that South Carolina was not ashamed of the part she took in it: that she was proud of it, and that I, for one, indorsed secession then. I thought we were right; I think so yet, and that, under the circumstances, surrounded by the same conditions, I would do the same thing again. Now, Mr. Speaker, I repeat it."

Mr. Barrett demanded that the words of Mr. Talbert be taken down, and, despite the protests of many Republicans, he offered a resolution censuring Mr. Talbert. After a heated controversy, in which the Republican side of the House was divided between the supporters of Mr. Barrett and those who were more conservative, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

During the debate the House presented a scene of the greatest confusion. There were often a dozen or more men on the floor, gesticulating and endeavoring to make themselves heard above the uproar. The galleries quickly filled up, and the affair was the sensation of the day at the Capitol. Mr. Barrett's course was disapproved by many of the leading men on the Republican side, and there was almost as much bad feeling engendered between men on that side as there was between the two parties by the debate.

Mr. Talbert explained what he called the misinterpretation, rather than the misrepresentation of his remarks, by saying that the circumstances and conditions that existed when South Carolina seceded could not, and never would exist any more, and he was glad of it. He added:

"And while South Carolina seceded, as she thought it to be her duty, with the light before her then, it is quite different to-day, and I did not say that I wished to violate the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution by advocating secession, because those circumstances and conditions cannot and never will again exist."

At the request of Mr. Barrett the Clerk read the resolution offered by him, which declared that the words uttered by Mr. Talbert "are seditious and treasonable." Mr. Dalzell wanted to refer the matter to the Committee on Judiciary, and Mr. Cannon to lay it on the table.

The motion to refer was carried by a vote of 200 to 71. Consent was given for the Committee on Judiciary to sit during the sessions of the House.

PRIZE FIGHTING PROHIBITED.

The House Bill is Passed by the Senate and Signed by the President.

The bill to prevent prize fighting in the Territories, which was passed by the Senate without division, was that passed by the House. It was then sent to the President and signed by him. The text follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that any person who in any of the Territories or the District of Columbia shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull, or any other animal, for money or other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 2. By the term "pugilistic encounter," as used in this bill, is meant any voluntary fight by blows, by means of fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two or more men, for money or for a prize of any character, or for any other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH IS DEAD.

The Well-Known Indianian Passed Away at Indianapolis.

William H. English died at 12.35 p. m., at his home in Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. English had been in a serious condition for a week or more. He had been unconscious for some time.

William H. English was born in Indiana, and throughout his life was actively identified with the great business and political affairs of that State. He amassed a fortune before he had reached the age of fifty and devoted his later years to literature and politics. He served a term in Congress and in 1880 was the Democratic nominee for Vice-President on the ticket with Hancock. Since his defeat in that memorable contest he had lived in retirement, notwithstanding repeated efforts to induce him to engage actively in politics again. He was a man of scholarly attainments, had written several works on historical subjects, and owned one of the most valuable libraries in Indiana.

Teacher for Ruth and Esther.

President Cleveland has selected to act as instructor to his children, Ruth and Esther, Miss Frieda M. Bethmann, a kindergarten instructor in the public schools of Boston, Mass. Miss Bethmann has been selected for the position both for the high qualifications she possesses to fill the duties required of her and also because of the friendship which existed between her mother and the President's family. Miss Bethmann was born in Boston and is of German extraction.

Killed in a Race Riot.

Hungarians and Poles, embittered by troubles of five years, clashed at Whiting, Ind. The riot was quelled after three had been killed and two injured. The dead are Emory Szanjo, Steve Mutcha and John Mokin. The injured are: Jacob Gladstone, cigar manufacturer, Chicago, shot in breast; John Thomas, foreman for Standard Oil Company, shot fatally in right side.

Bright Business Outlook.

Despatches from Presidents of Chambers of Commerce in the principal cities agree that the result of the popular bond loan will restore confidence and cause a revival of prosperity.

Alleged Cure for Consumption.

Dr. Cyrus Edson has made public in New York City a preparation called aseptolin for the treatment of consumption, malaria and other germ diseases.

Lincoln's Birthday.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate making February 12. President Lincoln's birthday anniversary, a National holiday.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Final allotments of the new Government bonds were made and notices sent to successful bidders.

The President has designated William P. Mason, professor of chemistry in the Troy (N. Y.) Polytechnic Institute, and W. W. Duffield, chief of the coast and geodetic survey, as additional members of the Annual Assay Commission.

The Korean Legation has been officially notified that Soh Kwang Pom has been appointed Minister of Korea at Washington, and that he left for his post after resigning his position in the King's Cabinet as Minister of Justice.

The President has approved the act to reconvene the United States delegates to the International Maritime Conference of 1889.

John Shea, an elderly clerk in the War Department, committed suicide in the department building by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He had suffered severely for years from a wound in the head received while attempting to quell a disturbance at a Western army post where he was stationed.

The report of the Board of Engineers which inquired into the Nicaraguan Canal project was sent to the House of Representatives by the President. It is not favorable to the project.

In the United States Senate Mr. Vest assailed Secretary Morton for disregarding the Seed-Distribution law.

Among the bills favorably reported in the Senate was that granting a pension of $200 a month to the widow of the late General Walter Q. Gresham, and $100 a month to the widow of the late General Thomas Ewing.

The Senate Finance Committee reported a free silver substitute for the House revenue bill. The House Ways and Means Committee refused to concur in the Senate free silver bill.

The Solicitor-General moved in the Supreme Court to cancel the Berliner telephone patent on the ground that there is a fraudulent conspiracy in the Patent Office with the Bell Company.

Orders have been issued to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to finish the monitor Terror to go into commission March 1.

Domestic.

Wizard Edison perfected experiments at Menlo Park, N. J., for the photography of the human brain by means of the Roentgen rays.

A new electric motor, greatly increasing the facilities of traffic, has been tried and approved on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Passaic and Paterson, in New Jersey, suffered damage to the extent of several thousand dollars each from the rise of the Passaic River.

The Republican State Committee called the State Convention for March 24 in New York City. It also renewed its pledge of loyalty to Governor Morton for the Presidential nomination.

At Greenville, Tenn., because Miss Sadie Hendry did not have the evening meal ready when her brother James returned home from work, he stabbed her to death.

Rev. Father John M. Fitzgerald was sentenced in Rochester, N. Y., to ten years in Auburn Prison for arson.

Peter L. Atkins and Maud Kelly, lovers, drove into the Wallkill River at Middletown, N. Y., and were drowned.

"Harry" Howard, the last Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department, of New York City, is dead.

William Henry Grady, President of the Versailles and Georgetown Railroad, a widely-known horseman and extensive farmer, tried to cross the tracks near Versailles, Ky., and was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed.

The Attorney-General of Illinois rendered a decision against the Chicago Gas Trust's reorganization.

Ex-United States Treasurer James N. Huston, assigned, and his bank in Connersville, Ind., suspended.

The British freight steamship Lamington ran ashore in the fog on Long Island, off Patchogue, when under a full head of steam. Apparently she was not badly damaged.

The shortage in the Fort Stanwix Bank accounts at Rome, N. Y., is said to be $375,000.

All the lumbermen of the Pacific Coast have formed a trust.

The failure of the Weber Piano Company and two other leading piano concerns allied to it was announced in New York City.

At a largely attended meeting in Carnegie Music Hall, New York City, at which every creed was represented except the one most concerned, resolutions were adopted commending the work of the Salvation Army in this country, and urging that Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth be not recalled to England.

Charles Burr, sentenced by Magistrate Smith, of Burlington, N. J., to attend thirty temperance meetings, under penalty of being sent to jail, was converted at the first meeting.

Heavy rains have prevailed throughout the South and Southwest.

Foreign Notes.

The Czar of Russia, in an official ukase, announces that the coronation will take place on May 24.

The League of Agriculturists, Sweden, composed of members of the Storthing, has adopted a resolution in favor of imposing a duty on all agricultural products except corn.

Brazil is greatly excited, owing to the French warship Bengali having seized a vessel carrying the Brazilian flag in disputed waters.

Reports from Madrid received in Havana, Cuba, said that threatening demonstrations against the United States Legation were feared in the Spanish capital.

Advices from Havana, Cuba, are that General Marin has abandoned his pursuit of Gomez and gone to the relief of the beleaguered towns in Pinar del Rio.

Thy relations between the Argentine Republic and Chile are daily becoming more strained, owing to the tone of the Chilean newspapers.

William Waldorf Astor dismissed the editor of the London Pall Mall Gazette because of his anti-American sentiments.

It was reported in Berlin that, owing to the pressure of Austria and Italy, the official German press have ceased their anti-English attacks.

President Kruger, of the South African Republic, accepted Secretary Chamberlain's invitation to a conference in London upon Transvaal affairs.

The Paris Inspector-General of Telenhoues has fled to avoid meeting a charge of embezzling several millions of dollars.

The United States Senate resolution on Cuba has caused a great stir in Spain.

Ambassador Bayard presided at the annual dinner of St. John's Foundation School in London.

In an address to the public the Governor of the State of Falcon, Venezuela, declares that peace has been restored in the disturbed districts of Acesta.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Queen Victoria has never refused her assent to a bill.

Bismarck is largely interested in the manufacture of paper.

The late Minister Runyon was the comic poet of his class in Yale.

Ruskin is very fond of gems and usually carries a number of diamonds loose in his pockets.

Speaker Reed can talk in the French language with ease, and is fond of reading French novels.

Congressman Miles Crowley, of Galveston, Texas, has been a tramp, a cowboy, a stevedore and a lawyer.

The Czar of Russia owns a single estate that is 100,000,000 acres in extent and is said to be the largest in the world.

Emperor William thinks that because he is the eldest grandson of Victoria he ought to be her heir after the Prince of Wales.

Henry M. Stanley has been making political speeches in England and praising Jamison, the Transvaal filibusterer to the skies.

Senator Brice, of Ohio, has the most luxuriant crop of hair in Congress. It is thick, rich, wavy, curly, plentiful, beautiful. It is bronze in color.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, has a fortune of $5,000,000. The income of his office is $40,000 a year in salary and allowances.

Paderewiski, the pianist, has an invalid son about twelve. The poor lad is said to be gifted beyond his years, and already is familiar with four languages.

It is said that British Ambassador Pauncefote has been making himself very conspicuous in Washington since the Venezuela difficulty came to the front, by giving the most lavish entertainments.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, was first elected a Congressional chaplain in 1845, just fifty years ago, being then twenty-two years old, the youngest man whose voice had ever been heard in Congress.

General Harrison is said to have received a fee of $10,000 for the two-hour speech he made in the United States Supreme Court, a few weeks ago, or $5000 an hour. There are probably 10,000 words in his speech, which were worth at least $1 per word.

Anthony Hope, author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," is thirty-two years of age and is described as a quiet man of gentle manners, with a soft voice, which drops in a half apologetic way at the end of each sentence. He was bred for the bar, but forsook the law for literature.

Justice Field is ambitious to outlast John Marshall's term of service on the United States Supreme bench, which is said to be the reason why, in spite of his age and infirmities, he declines to retire. He lacks yet a year and a half of the necessary time and is eighty years old.

General William Booth originated the name "Salvation Army" in 1878, after he had been engaged in evangelical work for seventeen years. The first name of his religious organization formed upon military lines was "The Christian Mission," which he started in a small way in 1865.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

There is a charcoal trust.

Immigration is increasing.

We export eggs to Ireland.

Japan subsidizes ship building.

Missouri has 946,401 farm houses.

England has forty miles of trolley.

China is preparing to build a new navy.

Influenza is prevailing throughout Spain.

The police census of Brooklyn reports 31,580 horses owned in the city.

Diamonds have been discovered at Nullagine, in Northwest Australia.

In Chicago 274 people were killed last year while walking on railroad tracks.

Helena, Montana, has decided to give a silver service to the gunboat City of Helena.

Mississippi has abolished contract prison labor and works prisoners on State farms.

According to a report given out at Police Headquarters there are 27,359 safes in use in New York City.

Mcline, Ill., has a grippe epidemic. It is figured that twenty-five per cent. of the population have the disease.

Yale College spent $54,000 on athletics last year, and of that amount $10,000 was subscribed by undergraduates.

A raft a mile long, composed of yellow pine logs, has just arrived in Philadelphia rom the coast of North Carolina.

Venezuela has mountains 12,000 feet high on which snow lies part of the year. The town of Merida lies 10,000 feet above the sea.

Robert Cutting Lawrence and Miss Monteith were married in New York City just before the bride was about to undergo an operation fon appendicitis.

Havana, Cuba, is rapidly filling up with refugees from the country about and many of them are in a starving condition. Provisions are scarce and high.

Fred Becker, of Jersey City, N. J., disappeared twelve years ago, and was, after some years, declared legally dead. He turned up the other day to claim an inheritance in his father's estate, and had to be declared legally alive before he could get it.

A close estimate of the crop of oranges in Southern California this season, made by the President of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, puts it at 9000 car loads, or 2,700,000 boxes. This is an increases of about 400,000 boxes over last season.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Japan has fifty-seven cotton mills.

London's yarn trade employs 16,000.

Bavaria has 9000 lead pencil workers.

London has 206,000 domestic servants.

Georgia has a fourteen-year-old engineer.

Telegraph operators in Germany receive $5.11 a week; in Italy, $5.20.

More than 70,000 men are at work on the Siberian Railway, and at the present rate of progress 1897 will see its completion.

In the sash, door and blind industry the supply at present exceeds the demand, and men are being laid off in most of the shops.

The miners at Lehigh and Coal Gate, Indian Territory, to the number of 3000, went on strike. The strike will, it is feared, cause a coal famine in Northern and Central Texas.

The 90,090 operatives of Fall River, Mass., live on forty-one square miles. The city is very rich for its size, being valued at $60,534,005, while the public debt is only $2,650,394.

All collieries of the Cross Creek Coal Company, Hazleton, Penn., are being operated but eight hours a day, because of the mild winter. Upward of twenty thousand men age affected.

James Dempsey, a mill operative at Providence, R. I., has secured a verdict against Dobson & Co., in that city, for placing him on the blacklist and refusing to give him a certificate of good character. Dempsey had been blacklisted for his active agitation in the labor movement.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

6

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.42 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	20,435
Condensed milk, gals.....	196
Cream, gals.....	380

BUTTER.

Creamery—Extras.....$	—	@$	18
Firsts.....	16	@	17
Thirds to seconds.....	13	@	15
State—Fancy.....	—	@	17
Thirds to firsts.....	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery.....	11	@	15
Western Dairy.....	—	@	—
Factory, firsts.....	13	@	13½

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	10¾
Full cream, good to prime..	9½	@	10½
State Factory—Part skims, large.....	3¼	@	5½
Part skims, small.....	5	@	6
Full skims.....	2	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh.....	—	@	15
Jersey—Fancy.....	15	@	15½
Western—Prime to choice....	—	@	15
Southern—Best.....	14	@	14½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Oranges, Fla., ₱ box.....	3 00	@	6 00
Grapes, Concord, ₱ basket...	—	@	—
State, ₱ basket.....	6	@	10
Apples, Winesap, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@	4 00
Greening.....	2 50	@	2 75
Baldwin.....	2 75	@	3 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	6 00	@	10 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 40
Medium, 1895, choice.....	1 25	@	1 27½
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 25
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	1 15	@	1 20
White kidney, 1895, choice.	1 40	@	1 45
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	—	@	1 65
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	—	@	1 95
Green peas, bbls.....	—	@	80

HOPS.

State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	8½	@	9
1895, common to fair.....	4	@	6
Pacific Coast, choice.....	—	@	8
Common to prime.....	4	@	7
Old odds.....	1½	@	2½

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	95	@	1 00
Clover mixed.....	75	@	80
Straw—Long rye.....	80	@	90
Oat.....	—	@	—

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb.....	10	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb.....	9	@	9½
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	6½	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	10½	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	60	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair.....	1 12	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	25	@	35

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	13½	@	14½
Chickens, Phila. broilers.....	12	@	15
Western, dry picked.....	9½	@	10
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	9½	@	10
Ducks, ₱ lb.....	10	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb.....	7	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	2 00	@	3 25

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents.....	4 35	@	4 60
Spring Patents.....	3 85	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	82¾
May.....	—	@	72¾
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	37
Oats—No. 2 White.....	26	@	26¼
Track, White.....	25	@	28
Rye.....	43	@	45
Barley.....	32	@	46
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	—	@	—
Clover.....	—	@	—
Lard—City steam.....	5.35c	@	5.40c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed.....	6	@	7½
Milch cows, com. to good ...	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	8	@	12
Country dressed.....	7	@	10½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	2 25	@	3 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	5 00	@	5 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 40	@	4 85
Dressed.....	5	@	7

WILL REPRESENT US AT BERLIN.

EDWIN F. UHL.

(Appointed by the President as Ambassador to Germany.)

KILLED SIX OTHERS AND HIMSELF.

Richard Kloettke Shot His Wife, Parents and Children, and Then Himself.

An entire family, consisting of seven persons, was found dead in Chicago, Ill., the result of the murderous work and suicide of Richard Kloettke, a carpenter, residing at 207 Berteau avenue. The dead are: Richard Kloettke, aged thirty-eight; Kate Kloettke, his wife; John Kloettke, his father, aged seventy-three; Mina Kloettke, his mother, aged seventy-one; Mina Kloettke, his daughter, aged nine; Anna Kloettke, daughter, aged eight; Emma Kloettke, daughter, aged seven.

The victims were all killed by shots from a revolver, which was found by Kloettke's side. Kloettke had been out of work since Christmas. Two neighbors called at the Kloettke cottage on the fatal morning, each with the glad news of employment for him.

Each of Kloettke's victims was shot through the head, and death must have been instantaneous in each case. There was an odor of chloroform in the house, and it is thought that the murderer had made his victims unconscious before firing the fatal shots. The appearance of Mrs. Kloettke's body alone, of all the victims, presented indications of a struggle. Her hands were scratched and her clothing torn.

Little Emma and her mother were found in the rear room. In the front room the grandparents lay in one bed and the remaining two children in another. Kloettke's body lay on the floor. Beside him, on a chair, were a whetstone and two knives. He had emptied his revolver and reloaded it.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Place to Begin."

TEXT: "Beginning at Jerusalem."—Luke xxiv., 47.

"There it is," said the driver, and we all instantly and excitedly rose in the carriage to catch the first glimpse of Jerusalem, so long the joy of the whole earth. That city, coroneted with temples and palaces and radiant, whether looked up at from the valley of Jehoshaphat or gazed at from adjoining hills, was the capital of a great Nation. Clouds of incense had hovered over it. Chariots of kings had rolled through it. Battering rams of enemies had thundered against it. There Isaiah prophesied, and Jeremiah lamented, and David reigned, and Paul preached, and Christ was martyred. Most interesting city ever built since masonry rung its first trowel or plumb line measured its first wall or royalty swung its first scepter. What Jerusalem was to the Jewish kingdom Washington is to our own country—the capital, the place to which all the tribes come up, the great National heart whose throb sends life or death through the body politic, clear out to the geographical extremities.

What the resurrected Christ said in my text to His disciples when He ordered them to start on the work of gosplization, "beginning at Jerusalem," it seems to me God says now in His providence to tens of thousands of Christians in this city. Start for the evangelization of America, "beginning at Washington." America is going to be taken for God. If you do not believe it, take your hat now and leave and give room to some man or woman who does believe it. As surely as God lives and He is able to do as He says He will this country will be evangelized from the mouth of the Potomac to the mouth of the Oregen, from the Highlands of Navesink to the Golden Horn, from Baffin's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and Christ will walk every lake, whether bestormed or placid, and be transfigured on every mountain, and the night skies, whether they hover over groves of magnolia or over Alaskan glacier, shall be filled with the angelic overture of "glory to God and good will to men."

Again and again does the old book announce that all the earth shall see the salvation of God, and as the greater includes the lesser that takes America gloriously in. Can you not see that if America is not taken for God by His consecrated people it will be taken for Apollyon? The forces engaged on both sides are so tremendous that it cannot be a drawn battle. It is coming, the Armageddon. Either the American Sabbath will perish and this Nation be handed over to Herods and Hildebrands and Diocletians and Neros of baleful power, and Alcoholism will reign, seated upon piled up throne of beer barrels, his mouth foaming with domestic and National curse, and crime will lift its unhindered knife of assassination and rattle keys of worst burglary and wave torch of widest conflagration, and our cities be turned into Sodoms, waiting for mighty tempest of fire and brimstone and one tidal wave of abomination will surge across the continent, or our Sabbaths will take on more sanctity, and the newspapers will become apocalyptic wings of benediction, and penitentiaries will be abandoned for lack of occupants, and holiness and happiness, twin son and daughter of heaven, shall walk through the land and Christ reign over this Nation either in person or by agency so glorious that the whole country will be one clear, resounding echo of heaven. It will be one or the other. By the throne of Him who liveth forever and ever I declare it will be the latter. If the Lord will help me, as He always does—blessed be His glorious name—I will show you how a mighty work of grace begun at Washington would have a tendency to bring the whole continent to God, and before this century closes.

William the Conqueror ordered the curfew, the custom of ringing the bell at midnight, at which all the fires on the hearths were to be banked, and all the lights extinguished, and all the people retire to their pillows. I pray God that the curfew of this century may not be sounded, and the fires be banked, and the lights extinguished as the clock strikes the midnight hour that divides the nineteenth century from the twentieth century until this beloved land, which was to most of us a cradle and which will be to most of us a grave, shall come into the full possession of Him who is so glorious that William the Conqueror could not be compared to Him, even the One who rideth forth "conquering and to conquer."

Why should it be especially advantageous if a mighty work of grace started here, "beginning at Washington?" First, because this city is on the border between the North and the South. It is neither Northern nor Southern. It commingles the two climates. It brings together the two styles of population. It is not only right, but beautiful that people should have especial love for the latitude where they were born and brought up. With what loving accentuation the Alabamian speaks of his orange groves! And the man from Massachusetts is sure to let you know that he comes from the land of the Adamses Samuel and John and John Quincy. Did you ever know a Virginian or Ohioan whose face did not brighten when he announced himself from the Southern or Northern State of Presidents? If a man does not like his native clime, it is because while he lived there he did not behave well. This capital stands where, by its locality and its political influence, it stretches forth one hand toward the North and the other toward the South, and a mighty work of grace starting here would probably be a National awakening. Georgia would clasp the hand of New Hampshire, and Maine the hand of Louisiana, and California the hand of New York, and say, "Come, let us go up and worship the God of Nations, the Christ of Golgotha, the Holy Ghost of the pentecostal thousands." It has often been said that the only way the North and the South will be brought into complete accord is to have a war with some foreign Nation in which both sections, marching side by side, would forget everything but the foe to be overcome. Well, if you wait for such a foreign conflict, you will wait until all this generation is dead and perhaps wait forever. The war that will make the sections forget past controversies is a war against unrighteousness, such as a universal religious awakening would declare. What we want is a battle for souls in which about 40,000,000 Northerners and Southerners shall be on the same side and shoulder to shoulder. In no other city on the continent can such a war be declared so appropriately, for all the other great cities are either Northern or Southern. This is neither, or rather it is both.

Again, it would be especially advantageous if a mighty work of grace started here, because more representative men are in Washington than in any other city between the oceans. Of course there are accidents in politics, and occasionally there are men who get into the Senate and House of Representatives and other important places who are fitted for the positions in neither head nor heart, but this is exceptional and more exceptional now than in other days. There is not a drunkard in the National Legislature, although there were times when Kentucky, Virginia, Delaware, Illinois, New York and Massachusetts had men in the Senate or House of Representatives who were maudlin and staggering drunk across those high places. Never nobler group of men sat in Senate or House of Representatives than sat there yesterday and will sit there to-morrow, while the highest judiciary, without exception, has now upon its bench men beyond criticism for good morals and mental endowment. So in all departments of official position, with here and there an exception, are to-day the brainiest men and most honorable men of America. Now, suppose the Holy Ghost power should fall upon this city, and these men from all parts of America should suddenly become pronounced for Christ. Do you say the effect would be electrical? More than that. It would be omnipotent. Do you say that such learned and potent men are not wrought upon by religious influence? That shows you have not observed what has been going on.

Commodore Foote, representing the navy; General Grant and Robert E. Lee, representing the Northern and Southern armies; Chief Justice Chase, representing the Supreme Court; the Frelinghuysens, Theodore and Frederick, representing the United States Senate; William Pennington and scores of others, representing the House of Representatives, have surrendered to that gospel, which before this winter is out will in this capital of the American Nation, if we are faithful in our prayers and exertions, turn into the kingdom of God men of National and international power, their tongues of eloquence becoming the tongues of fire in another Pentecost. There are on yonder hill those who by the grace of God will become John Knoxes and Chrysostoms and Fenelons and Bourdeleaus, when once regenerated. There is an illusion I have heardin prayer meetings and heard in pulpits, that a soul is a soul—one soul worth as much as another. I deny it. The soul of a man who can bring 1000 or 10,000 other souls into the kingdom of God is worth 1000 times or 10,000 times more than the soul of a man who can bring no one into the kingdom. A great outpouring of the Holy Spirit in this capital, reaching the chief men of America, would be of more value to earth and heaven than in any other part of the Nation because it would reach all the States, cities, towns and neighborhoods of the continent. Oh, for the outstretched right arm of God Almighty in the salvation of this capital!

Some of us remember 1857, when at the close of the worst monetary distress this country has ever felt, compared with which the hard times of the last three years were a boom of prosperity, right on the heels of that complete prostration came an awakening in which 500,000 people were converted in different States of the Union. Do you know where one of its chief powers was demonstrated? In Washington. Do you know on what street? This street. Do you know in what church? This church. I picked up an old book a few days ago and was startled and thrilled and enchanted to read some words, written at that time by the Washington correspondent of a New York paper. He wrote: "The First Presbyterian Church can scarce contain the people. Requests are daily preferred for an interest in the prayers offered, and the reading of these forms one of the tenderest and most effective features of the meetings. Particular pains are taken to disclaim and exclude everything like sectarian feeling. General astonishment is felt at the unexpected rapidity with which the work has thus far proceeded, and we are beginning to anticipate the necessity of opening another church." Why, my hearers, not have that again, and more than that? There are many thousands more of inhabitants now than then. Besides that, since then are the telephone, with its semi-omnipresence, and the swift cable car for assembling the people. I believe that the mightiest revival of religion that this city has ever seen is yet to come, and the earth will tremble from Capitoline Hill to the boundaries on all sides with the footsteps of God as He comes to awaken and pardon and save these great populations.

People of Washington, meet us next Thursday night, at half past 7 o'clock, to pray for this coming of the Holy Ghost—not for a pentecostal 3000 that I have referred to, but 30,000. Such a fire as that would kindle a light that would be seen from the sledges crunching through the snows of Labrador to the Caribbean Sea, where the whirlwinds are born. Let our cry be that of Habakkuk, the blank verse poet of the Bible, "O Lord, revive Thy work in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy." Let the battlecry be Washington for God, the United States for God, America for God, the world for God! We are all tired of skirmishing. Let us bring on a general engagement. We are tired of fishing with hook and line. With one sweep of the gospel net let us take in many thousands. This vast work must begin somewhere. Why not here? Some one must give the rallying cry, why may not I, one of the Lord's servants? By Providential arrangement, I am every week in sermonic communication with every city, town and neighborhood of this country, and I now give the watchword to north and south and east and west. Hear and see it, all people—this call to a forward movement, this call to repentence and faith, this call to a continental awakening!

This generation will soon be out of sight. Where are the mighty men of the past who trod your Pennsylvania avenue and spake in yonder National Legislature and decided the stupendous questions of the supreme judicatory? Ask the sleepers in the Congressional cemetery. Ask the mausoleums all over the land. Their tongues are speechless, their eyes closed, their arms folded, their opportunities gone, their destiny fixed. How soon time prorogues parliaments and adjourns senates and disbands cabinets and empties pulpits and dismisses generations! What we would do we must do quickly or not do at all. I call upon people who cannot come forth from their sickbeds to implore the heavens in our behalf from their midnight pillows, and I call upon the aged who cannot, even by the help of their staff, enter the churches to spend their last days on earth in supplicating the salvation of this Nation, and I call upon all men and women who have been in furnaces of trouble, as was Shadrach, and among lions, as was Daniel, and in dungeons of trouble, as was Jeremiah, to join in the prayer, and let the church of God everywhere lay hold of the Almighty arm that moves Nations. Then Senators of the United States will announce to the State legislatures that sent them here, and members of the House of Representatives will report to the Congressional districts that elected them, and the many thousands of men and women now and here engaged in the many departments of National service will write home, telling all sections of the country that the Lord is here and that He is on the march for the redemption of America. Halleluiah, the Lord is coming. I hear the rumbling of His chariot wheels. I feel on my cheeks the breath of the white horses that draw the Victor! I see the flash of His lanterns through the long night of the world's sin and sorrow.

We want in this country, only on a larger scale, that which other centuries have seen of God's workings, as in the reformation of the sixteenth century, when Martin Luther and Philip Melanchthon led on; as in the awakening of the seventeenth century, when Bunyan and Flavel and Baxter led on; as in the awakening of the eighteenth century, when Tennant and Edwards and the Wesleys led on; as in the awakening of 1857, led on by Matthew Simpson, the seraphic Methodist, and Bishop MacIlvaine, the apostolic Episcopalian, and Albert Barnes, the consecrated Presbyterian, and others just as good in all denominations. Oh, will not some of those glorious souls of the past come down and help us? Come down off your thrones. Nettleton and Finney and Daniel Baker and Edward Payson and Truman Osborne and Earle and Knapp and Inskip and Archibald Alexander—that Alexander the Great of the Christian churches. Come down! How can you rest up there when the world is dying for lack of the gospel? Come down and agonize with us in prayer. Come down and help us preach in our pulpits. Come down and inspire our courage and faith. Heaven can get along without you better than we can. But more than all, and overwhelmed with reverent emotion, we ask it, come, Thou of the deeply dyed garments of Bozrah; traveling in the greatness of Thy strength, mighty to save! Lord God of Joshua, let the sun of this century stand still above Gibeon and the moon above the valley of Ajalon until we can whip out the five kings of hell, tumbling them down the precipices as the other five kings went over the rocks to Bethhoron. Ha! Ha! It will so surely be done that I cannot restrain the laugh of triumph.

From where the seaweed is tossed on the beach by the stormy Atlantic to the sands laved by the quiet Pacific this country will be Emanuel's land, the work beginning at Washington, if we have the faith and holy push and the consecration requisite. First of all, we ministers must get right. That was a startling utterance of Mr. Swinnock when he said, "It is a doleful thing to fall into hell from under the pulpit; but, oh, how dreadful a thing to drop thither out of the pulpit." That was an all suggestive thing that Paul wrote to the Corinthians, "Lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway." That was an inspiring motto with which Whitefield sealed all his letters, "We seek the stars." Lord God, wake up all our pulpits, and then it will be as when Venn preached, and it was said that men fell before the word like slacked lime. Let us all, laymen and clergyman, to the work. What Washington wants most of all is an old fashioned revival of religion, but on a vaster scale, so that the world will never be compelled to say as of old, "We never saw it on this fashion." But remember there is a human side as well as a divine side to a revival. Those of us brought up in the country know what is called "a raising"—the neighbors gathered together to lift the heavy frame for a new house after the timbers are ready to be put into their places. It is dangerous work, and there are many accidents. The neighbors had gathered for such a raising, and the beams had all been fitted to their places except one, and that very heavy. That one, on the long pikes of the men, had almost reached its place, when something went wrong, and the men could hoist it no higher. But if it did not go in its place it would fall back upon the men who were lifting it. It had already begun to settle back. The boss carpenter shouted: "Lift, men, or die! All together! Yo, heave!"

With mightier push they tried to send the beam to its place, but failed. Still they held on, all the time their strength lessening. The wives and mothers and daughters stood in horror looking on. Then the boss carpenter shouted to the women, "Come and help!" They came, and womanly arms became the arms of giants, for they were lifting to save the lives of husbands and fathers and sons, as well as their own. Then the boss carpenter mounted one of the beams and shouted: "Now! Altogether! Lift or die! Yo, heave!" And with a united effort that almost burst the blood vessels, the great beam went to its place and a wild huzza was heard. That is the way it sometimes seems in the churches. Temples of righteousness are to be reared, but there is a halt, a stop, a catch somewhere. A few are lifting all they can, but we want more hands at this raising, and more hearts, more Christian men to help—aye, more Christian women to re-enforce. If the work fail, it means the death of many souls. All together, men and women of God! Lift or die! The top stone must come to its place "with shoutings of grace, grace unto it." God is ready to do His part: are we ready to do our part? There is work not only for the knee of prayer, but for the shoulder of upheaval.

And now I would like to see this hour that which I have never seen, but hope to see—a whole audience saved under one flash of the Eternal Spirit. Before you go out of any of these doors enter the door of mercy. Father and mother, come in and bring your children with you. Newly married folks, consecrate your lifetime to God, and be married for eternity as well as time. Young man, you will want God before you get through this world, and you want Him now. Young woman, without God this is a hard world for women. One and all, wherever you sit or stand, I lift my voice so that you can hear it, out in the corridors and on the street, and say, in the words of the Mediterranean ship captain, "Call upon thy God, if so be that God will think upon us, that we perish not." Oh, what news to tell, what news to relate to your old father and mother, what news to telegraph your friends on the other side of the mountains, what news with which to thrill your loved ones in heaven! It was of such news that a man read in a noonday meeting in Philadelphia. He arese, and unrolling a manuscript read

Where'er we meet, you always say:
"What's the news? What's the news?
Pray what's the order of the day?
What's the news? What's the news?"
Oh, I have got good news to tell—
My Saviour hath done all things well,
And triumphed over death and hell—
That's the news! That's the news!

The Lamb was slain on Calvary—
That's the news! That's the news!
To set a world of sinners free—
That's the news! That's the news!

The Lord has pardoned all my sin—
That's the news! That's the news!
I feel the witness now within—
That's the news! That's the news!
And since He took my sins away,
And taught me how to watch and pray,
I'm happy now from day to day—
That's the news! That's the news!

And Christ the Lord can save you, too—
That's the news! That's the news!
Your sinful heart He can renew—
That's the news! That's the news!
This moment, if for sins you grieve,
This moment, if you do believe,
A full acquittal you'll receive—
That's the news! That's the news!

And now, if any one should say,
"What's the news? What's the news?"
Oh, tell Him you you've begun to pray—
That's the news! That's the news!
That you have joined the conquering band,
And now with joy at God's command
You're marching to the better land—
That's the news! That's the news!

Mules for the British Army.

Europe's war scare is bringing business to this side of the water already. A firm in Lexington, Mo., has just made a contract to furnish 500 mules to the British Government. The animals are to be delivered before April 15 next.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 16.

Lesson Text: "The Great Helper," Luke vii., 2-16—Golden Text: Luke vii., 16—Commentary.

2. There being so many verses in this lesson, we will omit quotations from the text of the lesson. We now find Him in Capernaum, which in Math. ix., 1, is called "His own city," probably because when rejected at Nazareth He made Capernaum His Galilean center and there wrought so many of His mighty works. The first fact of this lesson, next to the presence of Christ, is that a Roman centurion had a servant who was very dear to him, and this servant was at this time very sick, and it seemed as if he would die. Math. viii., 6, says that his sickness was the palsy, and that he was grievously tormented. He was a helpless man.

3. This centurion seems to have known somewhat of Jesus, either having heard or seen some of the things which He had done, and hearing that He was in the city he sent some of the elders of the Jews to ask Him to come and heal his servant. We may imagine that the centurion lost no time. His dear servant seemed to be dying; there was no hope for him, no human helper; the only one who could help was in the city; the one thing to do was to have Him come quickly. Jesus is the very same to-day. If helpless, call Him.

4, 5. When the elders came to Jesus, their plea was that the centurion was worthy because he had shown his love for the Nation by building a synagogue. The same thought is in many minds to-day, for there are many who think that if they build a church, or give so much to the church, or to the poor, or to missions, or to some good cause, they will thus merit the favor of God, whereas the fact is that grace means favor for the undeserving, the poor and the helpless and even those who are rebelling against God. Consider well Rom. v., 7, 8, and kindred passages until you see the meaning of grace.

6. Jesus at once went with them, not because the centurion was worthy, but because of the need of the poor, sick and helpless servant, but other servants met Him, from the centurion, with this message: "I am not worthy that Thou shouldest enter under my roof." The grace of God was doing something for this man, for it is only by grace that we get true humility. Job thought a great deal of himself till he saw God; then he abhored himself and magnified God. Compare Job xxix. with xlii., 6, and see also Isa. vi., 5, and Dan. x., 8.

7. Not only did the centurion feel unworthy to have Jesus come into his house, but he also felt unworthy even to come to Jesus and now sends by these servants this message: "Say in a word, and my servant shall be healed," or, as in Math. viii., 8, "Speak the word only." Is it possible that he had become familiar with these words of Scripture, "By the word of the Lord were the heavens made," 'He spake, and it was done," "He sent his word and healed them?" (Ps. xxxiii., 6, 9; cvii., 20.) And was he thus led to have such unbounded confidence in this One whom he evidently believed to be God or sent of God?

8. He knew what it was to obey and to be obeyed, and somehow he had faith in this Man that He could command diseases and demons at pleasure. It is written in the Psalms, from which book we have already wanderingly quoted, that "fire and hail, snow and vapors and stormy wind fulfill His word," and that the angels who excel in strength do His commandments, hearkening unto the voice of His word (Ps. cxlviii., 8; ciii., 20), and that, though the Lord be high, yet hath He respect unto the lowly (Ps. cxxxviii., 6). Did this centurion learn his faith and humility from this book?

9. Such faith was so pleasing to the Lord that He spoke of it to the people as excelling any faith that He had seen in Israel. Without faith it is impossible to please God (Heb. xi., 6), but by believing Him and having confidence in Him we can please Him. That the disciples received the words of the Lord made Him so glad that He spoke of it to His Father in His prayer on the night before His crucifixion (John xvii., 8). Consider also the faith of the Syro-Phoenician in Math. xv., 28.

10. When the messengers returned the servant was well. It would appear from the account in Matthew that, having sent the elders and then the servants, he afterward went himself to meet the Lord, and that the Lord said unto him, "Go thy way, and as thou hast believed so be it done unto thee." We are reminded of the nobleman of Capernaum whose son was sick, and to whom Jesus said, "Go thy way; thy son liveth." The man believed the word and went and found as Jesus had said (John iv., 50). Assurance and joy and peace all come by believing (Rom. xv., 13).

11. We now find Him entering the city of Nain, accompanied by many of His disciples and much people. Being sent of God and filled with the Spirit, He went about doing good and everywhere taught and healed. He was truly the Comforter in the power of the Spirit. He has given us the same Holy Spirit, whom He calls "the Comforter," that He in us may still go about doing good in His name, for we are here in Christ's stead to magnify God.

12. As He entered the city the body of a dead man was being carried out for burial, and he had been the only stay of his poor mother, and she a widow. In a very short time the body would be laid away out of the sight of that broken hearted widow.

13. The Comforter, the Almighty Helper, the Resurrection and the Life, meets her. He is sorry for her, and He says, "Weep not." The time is coming when He will wipe away all tears and there shall be crying no more even on this earth (Rev. vii., 17; xxi., 4), but until that time the tears come, and come again even though we wipe them away. Yet there might be fewer tears if there was more faith in Him.

14, 15. At His word the procesion stops. He speaks to the dead man, the man lives, sits up and begins to speak, and Jesus, instead of saying to him, "Follow Me," gives him back to his mother. What a word is this! It is even the same that created the world; that spake and it was done; the same word that at the appointed time will bring all dead bodies from their graves (John v., 28), the righteous at the beginning and the rest at the end of the hour, or thousand years (Rev. xx., 5, 6).

16. They acknowledged Him as a great prophet and glorified God, saying that He had visited His people. By and by He will come in power and glory, and Israel shall say: "This is our God. We have waited for Him, and He will save us." Then will He swallow up death in victory and wipe away all tears (Isa. xxv., 8, 9). Let His word enter us now and give a foretaste of these things.—Lesson Helper.

Michigan Land Ten Cents an Acre.

Under the recent land tax law of Michigan all lands held by the State for three years for non-payment of taxes are now subject to homestead entry. A homesteader can take up 240 acres by paying ten cents an acre for five years.

BOND ISSUE A SUCCESS.

An Avalanche of Bids Overwhelms the United States Treasury.

SUBSCRIBED FIVE TIMES OVER.

The Response to the New Government Loan Exceeds All Expectations---Every State in the Union Represented in the Bidding---A Veritable Scramble to Purchase the Securities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7.—Bids for $100,000,000 thirty-year four per cent. United States bonds were opened at the Treasury Department at noon under the conditions prescribed in the circular issued January 6 last by Secretary Carlisle. The principal condition is that bonds must be paid for in gold. For the convenience of the purchasers the bonds may be paid for in instalments as follows: Twenty per cent. at the time of the notice of acceptance and ten per cent. at the end of each fifteen days there after.

The bids were opened in the rooms of Secretary Carlisle, an apartment about forty by twenty-five feet. A large table was placed at the south end of the room, overlooking the Potomac River and the Washington Monument, at which table sat Secretary Carlisle, Assistant Secretary Curtis and several clerks. In front of the desk were placed a number of chairs, and every seat was taken by persons who had come on in person to present bids, and many were compelled to stand.

A large tin box was placed on the table shortly before 12 o'clock. It contained the bids. They were done up by days, and upon each package was marked the date on which the bid was received. Under the immediate charge of Assistant Secretary Curtis, the following committee opened the bids: James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency; Daniel N. Morgan, United States Treasurer, and A. T. Huntington, Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency, Secretary's office.

Comptroller Eckels appeared in the doorway leading to the anteroom with a paper in his hand at 12.30 p. m. Instantly there was silence.

"I beg to announce," he said, "that there have already been scheduled 3707 bids, representing subscriptions to the amount of $380,232,500, at prices ranging from par to 119 and a fraction. There are a number of other bids, which the committee as yet has not had time to schedule, which will swell the aggregate bids to about 4500 and increase the amount of subscriptions by at least $75,000,000."

There was an outburst of applause before Mr. Eckels concluded his statement, and several men forced their way to Mr. Carlisle, and congratulated him upon the wonderful success of the call for bids.

The reading was continued by Mr. Eckles with great rapidity and when he finished reading, the tabulated statement, as far as it had been prepared, showed the following summary of the bids:

SUMMARY OF THE BIDS.

Total amount of bonds subscribed for	$558,269,850
Total number of separate bids	6,677
Over 800 bids at 110 or better, aggregating over	400,000,000
New York City bid for over	200,000,000
Country (outside New York City) bid for over	300,000,000
Europe bid for over	50,000,000
Highest bid	120
Lowest bid	Par
Largest bid, Morgan syndicate	100,000,000
Smallest bid	50
Total proceeds from sale (estimated)	111,000,000
Interest basis of loan, nearly	3⅜ per cen

The great feature of the bidding was the offer of J. P. Morgan's syndicate, which, as now composed, includes only his own banking house, the Deutsche Bank, of Berlin, Germany, and Harvey Fisk & Sons, of New York. They proposed to take the entire issue at 110.6877. Only one other bid of anything like an equal amount was received, which was that of the United States Trust Company, of New York, for $77,000,000 at 110.075. Mr. Morgan, after figuring on the bids received, said at night that he estimated that he would secure on his bid about sixty per cent. of the $100,000,000.

The bids came from all over the country, evidently from persons who had hoarded up their small savings in gold and were anxious to turn it into the United States Treasury in exchange for bonds. A large number of these bids were for $50.

Immediately upon the announcement of the remarkable results of the bidding, stocks began to go up on the exchanges all over the country, and there were other indications that the astonishing success of the Government's appeal to the people would inaugurate an era of commercial and industrial prosperity.

The number of bids and the amount subscribed for are believed to be greater than ever before known in the case of any similar bond issue in this country or in the world. It astounded the Treasury officials and the distinguished assemblage of financiers from all parts of the country who were present to witness the opening. On the New York Stock Exchange the new bonds rose from 114 to 116½.

Cablegrams from all over Europe show that there was a boom in American stocks on the unexpected success of the Government bond issue, particularly on account of the high price to be received for the bonds. The fear of money stringency has disappeared, and opinions are expressed that there will be heavy buying of our securities by foreigners.

The London press say that the way in which the United States loan has been subscribed will re-establish public confidence.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Senate Committee Reports a Resolution of Recognition.

The United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed upon a substitute for the resolution heretofore reported on the question of the recognition of Cuba, and authorized Senator Morgan to report it to the Senate. The substitute is in the shape of a concurrent resolution. As reported it is as follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate (House of Representatives concurring) that in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending Powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

When the Senate met the resolution was reported by Mr. Morgan and went on the calendar.

Odds and Ends.

Twin sisters, 70 years old, were preasent as witnesses in court at Columbia, Ind., a few days ago.

Mrs. Annie Merifield of Limington, Me., who is 94 years old, is making considerable pin money knitting socks for the Portland market.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen G. Thurber of Warren, R. I., aged respectively 86 and 80 years, died within three days of each other last week, and were buried together in the same grave.

A farmer of Greenup county, Ky., found an empty coffin at the bottom of a well he was cleaning out the other day. How it came there nobody thereabouts knows. Maybe it was Truth's.

During a revival service in the Methodist church at Peru, Ind., last Thursday, a man, 40 years old, stood up to ask the prayers of the congregation. Then he made some remarks, and as he told of his belief in his conversion he fell dead, of heart failure, the doctors said.

One Vermont trapper, hailing from Houghtonville, has trapped during this season 1,600 skunks, 175 foxes, 70 minks, 200 muskrats, and 100 coons. The record seems pretty high, but it is vouched for by a local paper, and Vermont has a great reputation for game and trappers.

The heaviest man in western Rhode Island, Stephen Andrew, died at West Greenwich last week. He was 81 years old, stood six feet tall, and weighed 498 pounds. His chest measurment was seventy-eight inches, and his biceps nineteen inches. He came of a family of big folk.

Already the spring rush to the Yukon gold fields has set in, and the steamers leaving San Francisco and Tacoma within the last week or two have carried large numbers of miners to Alaska. The steamer Topeka, which left Tacoma last week, had seventy-five prospectors aboard.

A common house rat which has proved more than a match for six cats, taking each singly and in a square fight, is owned by a man in Homer, Mich. He caught it in a trap in his house some weeks ago. It is ordinary sized and ordinary looking, but a phenomenal fighter, in both method and results.

Potatoes were selling for two cents a sack in San Francisco a week or ten days ago, and sold slowly at that price. The potato crop all over the country last season was enormous, and most growers lost money on a considerable part of their crop. In some regions the potatoes were not taken out of the ground, the price got down so low.

Bicycles are now being made in the Indiana State prison at Warsaw, Ind. Experts from a prominent bicycle manufactory have been engaged as instructors to the convicts.

Europe's war scare is bringing business to this side of the water already. A firm in Lexington, Mo., has just made a contract to furnish 500 mules to the British Government. The animals are to be delivered before April 15 next.

A stick of timber 119 feet long and 22 inches square, without a knot or blemish, was cut in a mill at Hoquaim, Wash. It is the longest piece of timber ever cut in that neighborhood, and the most nearly perfect any of the old lumbermen there has ever seen.

The oldest man in Kansas is George W. Walshe of St. Paul, Neosho county. He was born in Scotia near Schenectedy, N. Y. in 1791 He is in good health, and his memory is unclouded. He voted for Madison for President. He was engaged in active work as a master mechanic in railroad construction as late as nine years ago.

Attorney-General Johnston of Mississippi, in his annual report to the Legislature of that state, will make some recommendations for legislation to check lynching, a subject which just now is being much discussed in the State. He suggests that, as it has been found impossible to punish individuals concerned in lynchings, the county or municipality in which the lynching occurs shall be responsible in heavy damages to the heirs of the victim. He would fix the minimum measure of damages at $10,000, action to be brought in any adjoining county. He would also inflict heavy penalties on officers who fail to protect prisoners in their charge.

A twelve-year-old colored boy preacher, named Ralph Pixley, has been conducting revival services in the district about Farmland, Ind., during the past week or two, and has attracted great crowds of listeners and made many converts among the colored people. He created considerable excitement among the colored folk during the first part of his crusade by prophesying that the world would come to an end on Jan. 9, this year, and many sold their worldly goods to be ready for the great event. But evidently he slipped up on his calculations.

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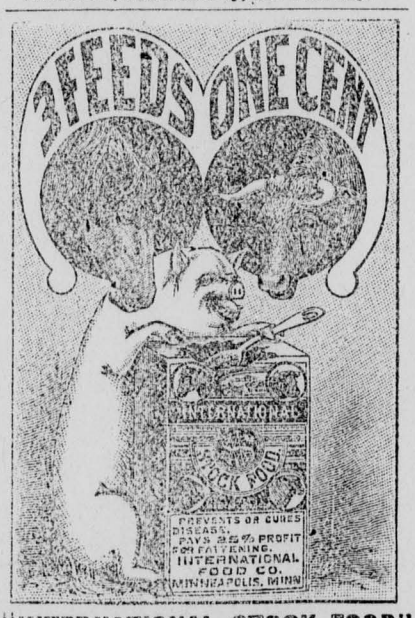

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